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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 157 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

NAZI CAMOUFLAGE IN DANZIG

London Awaits Moscow Despatch

NO STATEMENT ON TALKS NOW

Foreign Office Busy Studying Ambassador's Report Of Progress

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 3.

The Foreign Office is now considering a long report from Sir W. Seeds on the progress of the Anglo-Soviet talks.

The report deals with the conversations on Saturday at Moscow and it is expected there will be further conversations before long.—Reuter.

NO STATEMENT NOW

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons questioned regarding the Soviet talks, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government were now awaiting a considered reply from the Soviet following Saturday's Moscow conversations. He did not think it advisable to make any further statement at this stage of the negotiations.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to give more definite and conclusive statement on Wednesday if a considered reply was received by then.—Reuter.

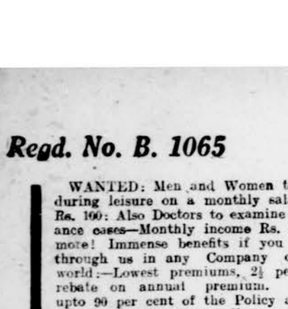
SOVIET REPLY TO LATEST PROPOSALS

MOSCOW, July 3.

The Anglo-French talks with M. Molotov lasted an hour and a half after which the British and French representatives conferred at the British Embassy.

It is understood M. Molotov handed over the Soviet reply to the latest Anglo-French proposals, but the nature of this is not revealed.—Reuter.

THROUGH NAZI EYES



"UNDER THE HAMMER"
The Russian answer to the British proposals.
(—Das Schwarze Korps", Berlin.)

JAPAN OPENS OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIET

DAIREN, July 3.

Japanese Kwangtung Army, Japan's permanent fighting force in Manchukuo, announces that an offensive was opened yesterday in South Hulunbair against Soviet-Mongol forces which crossed the border from Outer Mongolia "early in June."—

BIG FIGHT

The fighting was on a scale greater than any during the past few weeks. Tanks, armoured cars artillery, cavalry and 'planes were in action on both sides.

Japanese field dispatches claim that the enemy has been driven back to Khalkhingol river, some 20 Soviet tanks being captured about fifteen miles from Nomanhan.

Japanese artillery and aircraft are now reported to be furiously bombarding Outer Mongol positions on the opposite bank.

SOVIET VERSION

A recent Soviet Communique stated that Soviet-Mongol troops occupied positions along "the established frontier", which was disputed about 12 miles east of Khalkhingol river.—Reuter.

CHINA BANS LUXURIES

CHUNGKING, July 3.

By a drastic ban on the importation of "luxuries" the Government plans to save over 230 million Chinese dollars annually for furthering war resistance.

Another regulation provides that Chinese exporters must sell their Foreign Exchange to the Government. In addition to obvious luxury items banned, the list includes cotton piecegoods, lumbur paper and other articles "in the nature of luxuries".

A Finance Ministry spokesman declared that the banned goods represented types very likely to be manufactured by Japan.—Reuter.

Japanese Dictation

TOKIO, July 3.

The conditions on which Foreign ships may enter Swatow are set out in a note sent by the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai to the Consular Body, namely that vessels will be allowed in at the rate of one per week for each nation after previous notification of entry has been given to the Japanese Commander, that only provisions and postal parcels may be carried, the Japanese authorities reserving the right to confiscate all arms and ammunitions found concealed in the vessels.—Reuter.

Virtual Control Over Concessions

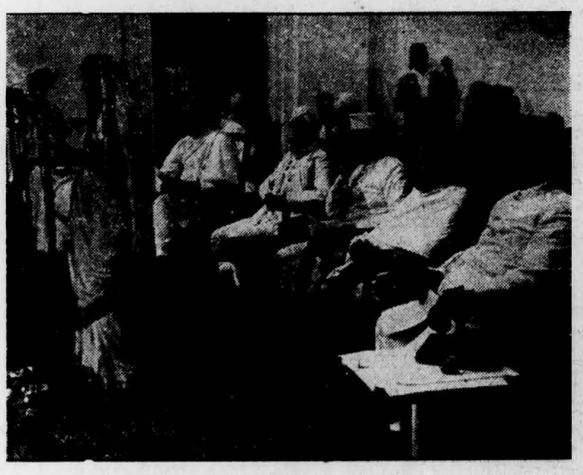
PEKING, July 2.

The Japanese-sponsored Provisional Government in North-China and the Japanese army in North-China have simultaneously issued statements, the former making public its demands to the British and French Embassies regarding Tientsin, the chief of which are co-operation in the British and French Concessions in the currency policy of the Provisional Government and permission to the Provisional Government to inspect banks and business houses in the Concessions, rigorous control of publications and organisations acting contrary to the policy of the Provisional Government and British and French authorities.

The Japanese army statement support these demands.

The Japanese army statement says that the blockade was started as a sheer necessity for the maintenance of peace and the very existence of the Japanese army. It asserts that the demands are the voice of the entire people of North China.

Questioned if there was any room for compromise a spokesman of the Japanese Army replied, "Not in the least: not at present."—Reuter.



Mrs. Sharda Divan, Principal of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University addressing the Convocation Meeting on Saturday. Seated from right to left are: Sir S. Patker, Chancellor), Mahatmaji, Mr. B. G. Kher. Prof. Karve (Founder) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

SUBHAS MEETS JINNAH AND AMBEDKAR

Common Front Talks On Agreed Programmes

BOMBAY: Monday.

POLITICAL PARLEYS OF A SIGNIFICANT CHARACTER, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WERE STARTED BY BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, FOUNDER OF THE 'FORWARD BLOC' WITH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY ON THE OTHER, WITH A VIEW TO EXPLORE A COMMON GROUND WHERE ALL THE PARTIES COULD MEET FOR PURPOSES OF FIGHTING FEDERATION.

CONFABULATIONS WITH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WERE ALSO INTENDED TO EXPLORE FRESH AVENUES FOR SETTLING THE COMMUNAL QUESTION.

The talks were inconclusive as Mr. Bose had to leave for Jubulpore to-night. On his return to Bombay on July 7, he is expected to resume the parleys.

JINNAH-SUBHAS PARLEYS

Subhas Babu paid a visit to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, at the latter's residence at Little Gibbs Road at 10 a. m. to-day and was closeted with him for nearly forty minutes. The sitting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League which was to have commenced at 10 a.m., was consequently delayed.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, it is understood, explained to Mr. Jinnah the aims and objects of the "Forward Bloc" and pointed out certain issues, particularly Federation, on which the two parties had identical views. Mr. Bose seems to have invited Mr. Jinnah to consider the question of the League's co-operation with the "Forward Bloc" on all questions on which the views of the two parties tallied.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

The next question referred to by Subhas Babu ,it is understood, was the communal issue on which he expressed the desire of the "Forward Bloc" to put in fresh efforts with a view to bring about an amicable settlement.

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, did not wish to commit the League at this stage with regard to any proposals. At the same time, he referred to the League's sincere desire to see that the communal question was amicably settled.

The parleys will be resumed after Subhas Babu's return to Bombay on July 7.

MEETING WITH AMBEDKAR.

Dr. Ambedkar, founder of the Independent Labour Party, called on Mr. Bose at Meherabad, Marine Drive, this evening and was

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

Chatfield Report Not To Be Published

Only Announcement Of Govt. View On Recommendations Will Be Made

LONDON, July 3.

It is understood that the deliberations on the Chatfield Committee's recommendations have been protracted as to involve the Government of India, India Office, War Office Treasury and Downing Street.

It is believed that there is no intention to give publication to the report as such, but consideration of the recommendations have now reached a stage where an announcement on it in the House of Commons is likely before Parliament rises for recess.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING ON EXCHANGE BASIS

LONDON, July 3.

The suggestion that Government offer German and Italian Governments boradcasting times on an exchange basis will receive Lord Halifax's consideration, said Mr. Butler in the Commons. Mr. Butler had no doubt that the B.B C will be prepared to co-operate.

He reciprocated the sentiment expressed by the questioner, Mr. Nicholson, that the whole world relied on the British Government not to neglect even the remotest possibility of penetrating the barriers erected between the German people and others.—Reuter.

Germans Flood Free City As "Tourists"

EXTENSIVE MILITARY MEASURES

Berlin Accuses British Labour Of High Treason

LONDON, July 3.

IN the House of Commons making a statement on Danzig Mr. Chamberlain said that reliable reports indicated that extensive measures of a military character were being carried out in the Free City.

NAZI TRICKS

Large and increasing numbers of German nationals had recently arrived here ostensibly as tourists and Local Defence Corps were being formed under the name of Heimwehr.

GERMAN CRUISER FOR DANZIG

The Polish Government had received from the German Government a notification of the visit of the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" to Danzig from August 25 to 28 and the Polish Government were informing that the Danzig Senate saw no objection to the visit. His Majesty's Government were maintaining close contact with the Polish and French Governments regarding the developments in the Danzig situation.

COURAGE OF POLES

Asked by Mr. Dalton whether the Government would convey to Warsaw the admiration felt by Britain for the calm courage and self-control of the Poles in the face of gross provocation, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The Government much appreciate the attitude of the Polish Government (cheers).

Asked by Mr. Noel Baker whether the fortification of Danzig was a violation of the Statute of Danzig, Mr. Chamberlain said that he would like notice.—Reuter.

PREMIER SEES KING

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Chamberlain was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

Mr. Chamberlain remained with the King for about an hour.—Reuter.

KENNARD SEES PREMIER

LONDON, July 3.

Sir Howard Kennard and Lord Halifax saw Mr. Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street to-day.

Sir Howard Kennard reported on the general situation in Poland.—Reuter.

SIR NEVILE TO SEE HALIFAX

BERLIN, July 3.

Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin is expected in London to-morrow. He is leaving Berlin by air.

It is stated in official circles in London that Sir Nevile Henderson had a serious illness some time ago and is coming to London to see his doctors.

Sir N. Henderson will naturally see Lord Halifax while in London.—Reuter.

Fate Of Danzig Sealed

Only Question Is "When": Berlin Retort To Br. Premier's Charge

BERLIN, July 3.

"Mr. Chamberlain should be more careful of the sources from which he gets his information," "Reuter" was told in political circles this evening with regard to the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons to-day.

It was added nothing illegal and nothing of an extraordinary military nature was happening in Danzig. The Free City was merely reorganising and extending its police service as it was perfectly entitled to do.

It was true a great many German tourists had visited the City, but if Mr. Chamberlain meant that they were disguised soldiers, he was completely on the wrong track.

HIGH TREASON

High Nazi officials professed astonishment that Britain should stimulate Poland's "intransigence and presumption" by continually repeating the BLANK CHEQUE OFFER and added that it would have been better if the British Labour Party had appealed to the Poles instead of Germans. Official quarters are angered at the appeal and declare that such attempts to seduce the people from the Government smack of high treason.

DANZIG'S FATE DECIDED

Meanwhile the press and official quarters ridicule the "panic" in Paris and London, but nobody attempts to deny Danzig's fate has been decided and the only remaining question is "when."

The answer rests with Herr Hitler who returned to Berlin this evening and was welcomed by an unusually large crowd —Reuter.

CALM BEFORE STORM

DANZIG: July 3.

There is superficial calm, but the tension behind the scenes is reflected in the crowded barracks which Danzigers are not yet sufficiently accustomed to pass by without stopping to watch the drilling of the newly landed and older inmates—the anti-aircraft guns on Bishop's Hill, the high-pressure reconditioning of the existing and construction of new

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

Danzig Follows Berlin Lead

Power Of Authorities To Conscript Men And Women For Tasks Of State

BERLIN, July 3.

A law has been introduced in Danzig empowering the authorities to conscript men and women for "tasks of State, and of importance."

This order is very similar lines to the one issued by Marshall Goering in his capacity as head of the four-year plan which provided for all able bodied men and women to be conscripted for service of State.

Under it, men were set to work, for instance, on the Western fortifications.—Reuter.

STRATEGIC NOTE

Hitler's Designs On Danzig

It is clear as regards that Hitler's design on Danzig is not territorial but strategic. All countries are concerned to know exactly where they stand including the German Government. There will be no conflict unless Germany provokes it. It should be apparent to German eyes that Britain will take up arms as one man to withstand and rout a power, which seeks military domination in Europe.—Reuter

PRESS COMMENTS ON HALIFAX'S SPEECH

LONDON, July 3

The "Times" in a striking editorial "A Nation United" says that Lord Halifax's speech has made history. Never before since the war has a pronouncement commanded such unanimity of approval.

The whole press and platform have given proof that Lord Halifax's formulation of policy has marshalled the fundamentals common to every party and its reception registers the complete determination of the British people to honour the Government's undertakings with all the sacrifices they would entail.

It is not the liberties of Danzig but freedom and independence of Poland and all smaller countries in central and eastern Europe which are in question.—Reuter

DANZIG CRISIS

Blum Hopes For Postponement

PARIS, July 3.

Following the passing of a quiet week-end, which at one time was thought might be eventful, the Press foretells that Germany will make no immediate putsch in Danzig. Several writers are emphasising the psychological effect of the firm stand taken by Britain and France.

M Blum, writing in 'Le Populaire' reminds his readers that this sort of thing must be expected until the date fixed by Herr Hitler, for the final test which may be towards the end of summer.

He adds: "We must not let our nerves be worn out."—Reuter.

Spanish Journalists For Britain

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, July 3

A party of six leading Spanish journalists led by Senor Merry Delval, head of the Nationalist Foreign Press Department during the latter part of the Civil War, is leaving Hendaye to-night for Britain, where parties of Rumanian and Turkish journalists recently concluded tours.—Reuter

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

30. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted by a Muslim Barrister a young lady for marriage, virgin or widow of good family of any community or religion. Apply Box No. 11990, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted match for a fair complexioned Commerce Graduate, Agarwal bachelor of 20. Annual income from land 54 thousand, other sources 15 thousands. Offers from businessmen preferred. Write with photo to Box No. 11983 "Bombay Chronicle."

A cultured Hindu Business Gentleman of exalted Fortune and first class business having a monthly income of Rs. 7,500 seeks matrimonial relation with an educated girl or widow of noble and respectable family. Age limit 25. One having Gujarati mother tongue will be more preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Secretary Post Box No. 538, Bombay. (11961)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Civil Engineers and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Apply for Terms to No. 11993, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted cultured and educated ladies and gentlemen to form an intellectual club. Correspond Box No. 11989, "Bombay Chronicle."

270. PALMISTS

Pandit Raja Sharma of Mysore, Expert Palmist, Oriental Astrologer of 21 years Standing Guarantees reliable and accurate work. Castes HOROSCOPES to the minutest details, Receives ENQUIRERS by previous Appointment, Responds to patrons' calls on special MISSIONS, Undertakes performance of Shastrik and Mantrik NAVA GRAHA SHANTIS and Japas. Ensures Speedy Results in Virtuous Undertakings of whatsoever nature by giving Divine Yantras suiting the ASTRAL ASPECTS Cures infantile Diseases, Bala Artistas. Redresses all sorts of expressable Grievances of either SEX Pilots Businessmen tactfully in Ocean of Commerce. All interviews treated Confidential. Consultations: 8-12 noon and 4—7 p.m. Call or Write: "Udaya Darshan," Off 520A, Hormasji Adenwala Road, near Khalsa College, King Circle Matunga, Bombay 19. (11992)

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NOTICE

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the regular supply of 12 Taxi cabs to the Taj Mahal Hotel for a period of one year commencing from 1st August, 1939.

The successful tenderers will be required to deposit a sum in the aggregate of Rs. 5,000/- and will have to guarantee the supply of only first class taxi cabs.

Other terms and conditions of contract can be obtained on application in writing.

All tenders should be submitted by the 15th July, 1939. The Co. does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

AGENTS' OFFICE,
Taj Mahal Hotel,
Bombay.

(527).

SHREE SAJJAN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, 17th July, 1939, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1939.

(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3). To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under Article 111 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

(4). To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5). To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 10th July, 1939 to MONDAY, 24th July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOPALDAS LILADHAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, dated 21st June, 1939.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mill premises, Ratlam, on and after the 25th July, 1939, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th July, 1939.

528.

55. PAYING GUESTS

A European Bachelor wants board and lodging with English family quiet and breezy locality. Please write to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -/4/- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

556. DAILY WANTS

Tea—London quality Flavoury Orange Pekoe available at only 12 annas per lb. Its Flavour and Taste will surely please you. Also Darjeeling and Ceylon F.O.P. available retail at wholesale rates. Do try once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Champion Tea Mart. (Estd. 1914) Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction. Bombay 4. (11975)

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5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44 will be accepted at Rs. 100—6—0 for Rs. 100 (nominal).

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Lists will be closed as soon as the combined total of cash and 5 per cent. Loan 1939-44 approximates to Rs. 15 crores (nominal) and in any case not later than the close of business on the 5th July, 1939.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the aforementioned offices.

(529).

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Fillers spring steel 3" long for C.S.T. 9 Type sleepers, adapted for use under 87 lbs. F.F. Rails. Tender form with drawing can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 3-2-0 per set and additional copies of tender form only at Rs. 2/- per copy which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 26th July 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

(524).

MANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS ARE INVITED from qualified Architects or Engineers for remodelling the Webster Market. Estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Further information will be furnished on application to the Municipal Office.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA SHENOY,
Commissioner, M.M.

Mangalore Municipal Office,
Dated, 28th June, 1939.

(535)

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE 7TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cricket Association will be held at the Islam Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay on TUESDAY, 18th July 1939, at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

A. A. A. FYZEE,
H. N. CONTRACTOR,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

Islam Gymkhana,
Kennedy Sea Face Bombay, 2.
July 3, 1939.

(536)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from women candidates for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Education at the S. T. College Bombay, on a scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (liable to revision) to be filled with effect from 10th November, 1939 or thereabout.

Intending candidates will receive, on application further particulars regarding the conditions of appointment &c. from the Principal, S. T. College, Bombay.

Applications for the post must reach the Principal not later than 1st August, 1939.

(538)

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Every house a packed house—Every spectator unanimous in praise.

Daily three shows:
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EDUCATION IN BIHAR

All Sections Of People Dissatisfied With Present System

PATNA, June 30.

"All sections of the people are dissatisfied with the existing system of education which has not been able to provide employment to a larger number of the products of the University", says the Report on the quinquennial review of the progress of education in Bihar for the period April 1, 1932 to March 31, 1937, by the Bihar Government.

The Report adds:—

"During the present quinquennium although the number of primary schools of all classes fell from 21,832 to 20,790 the number of pupils rose from 706,782 to 758,231. The number of schools for Indian boys fell from 19,754 to 18,759 but the number of pupils rose from 654,747 to 701,090. The decline in the number of primary schools may be due to the weeding out of inefficient and superfluous schools and to the financial difficulties of several local bodies who went on increasing the number of schools without any consideration of their incomes. It is, however, gratifying to note that the number of upper primary schools has been steadily increasing——the number rose from 2,404 in 1931-32 to 2,936 in 1936-37.

"Free and compulsory primary education for boys was in force in the Ranchi Municipality and in the Unions of Gopalganj and Maharajganj in the districts of Saran and Jamhore in the district of Gaya before this quinquennium. The experiments at Gopalganj and Maharajganj ended as failures and were abandoned. The experiment is still continuing at Ranchi and in the Jamhore Union. The present Government is considering the question of extending the provisions of the Primary Education Act in a large area and the matter is awaiting the report of the Education Reorganisation Committee. Free education apart from compulsion is not reported to be a success. Overcrowding, bad housing conditions and single teachers with large number of pupils in their charge continue to be the chief defects of the system."

About the education of Muhammadans the Report says:—

"The number of Muhammadan scholars rose from 139,248 in 1931-32 and 148,818 in 1935-36 to 150,417 in 1936-37. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to total number of scholars was 15.0 as against 15.6 in 1931-32 (for Bihar) the percentage at the College stage and high school stage fell down from 15.6 in 1931-32 to 12.2 in 1936-37 and 14.2 in 1931-32 to 13.7 in 1936-37, respectively, against the percentage for the population of 12.79. There was however improvement in the middle stage (it was 10.0 in 1931-32 and 10.0 in 1936-37). The figures are rather disappointing. The number of middle and upper primary schools providing Urdu teaching however rose from 266 in 1931-32 to 349 in 1936-37 and from 323 in 1931-32 to 478 in 1936-37, respectively. The number of recognised primary Urdu schools (maktabs) fell from 3,123 to 2.74 in conformity with the general fall in the number of primary schools but there was a rise in the number of pupils from 30,984 to 82,91,156 of which Rs. 3,55,538 and Rs. 3,76,348 respectively were met from public funds."—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

able for listeners in India, it is unlikely that serious interference will be experienced. At the same time, although the Indian wavelengths are chosen primarily to provide the best service to Indian listeners, they are also receivd outside India, particularly during the winter months. The 60 metre stations, for example, are well heard in Europe largely because they are free from interference. A report on the reception of the Indian stations is a regular weekly feature in some of the British wireless papers and programmes of the Indian stations are also printed for the benefit of European listeners. An interesting case occurred recently when a wireless amateur in Canada sent to Delhi Station a recording programme broadcast from that station.

To-day a considerable choice of wireless receivers suitable for Indian conditions is available to the intending purchaser at prices much lower than prevailed one or two years ago.

ALCOHOL IS POSITIVE ENEMY OF MAN

It Merely Makes Him An Ill-favoured Brute

Lt.-Col. S. N. Makand, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and Berar, says the following about alcohol:—

Alcohol is not necessary for health and enjoyment of life; on the other hand it causes damage to the various organs of the body, particularly the stomach, liver, blood vessels and nerves, thereby leading to ill-health. The temporary sensations of pleasure, exaltation and well-being resulting from Alcohol are invariably followed by the reaction of depression, lassitude and despondency. Alcohol is really a drug and its effects produce an artificial and transient state of body and mind. In this abnormal state a person does and says things which he or she would never dream of doing and saying in a sober state. Such actions and speech often lead to serious results.

The most objectionable effect of Alcohol is that it weakens the controlling power of the higher mind over the body and reduces the person to the state of a lower animal because of the domination of lower impulses. The only difference between a human being and an animal is that man possesses mental faculties which check, control and inhibit his animal passions, emotions and tendencies so that he is enabled to conform to the laws of religion and society and to the requirements of a well-ordered and happy family life. Under the effects of Alcohol many persons become raving mad and become irresponsible for their actions. A large percentage of inmates of prisons and lunatic asylums owe their unfortunate circumstance to indulgence in Alcohol.

A person cannot keep his mind, intellect and person clean and clear if he takes Alcohol. His efficiency in his work and everyday life tends to markedly deteriorate and this may lead to his losing his job or his becoming unable to improve his prospects by successfully competing in the struggle for existence.

Many persons drink in order to temporarily forget their troubles and worries by creating a false sense of elation cheerfulness and security. This is not a brave thing to do neither it is wise as instead of resolving troubles it simply aggravates them. Let us face and conquer our difficulties with a clear mind and intelligent determination, instead of resorting to a "false friend" who merely grievously deceives us.

If the ill-effects of drink were confined to the drinker it would not be so bad but, unfortunately, the evil re-acts on the innocent—particularly women and children—who have to suffer unnecessarily. For example, a man drinks away a large part of his wages. What is the result? He comes home, probably in a very bad state of mind, and body, without the money with which he would buy food, clothes and other necessities for his family. In his drunken state he may even assault or ill-treat his wife and children or fall foul of his friends and public officers. The distress and suffering caused to the innocent and weak through the evil of drink is enormous. Therefore, if not for your own sake then for the sake of those who are dependent on you and whom you should love and cherish, you should religiously avoid Alcohol.

Drink does no good—physically, mentally or spiritually—to any one. It merely converts a person into an ill-favoured brute and brings about want, distress and probably shame and disgrace to his family and friends. Alcohol is no friend of yours. It is a positive enemy, although it comes in the disguise of a friend. Therefore, have nothing to do with it.

Monsoons And Wireless Reception

SHORT WAVES LESS DISTURBED THAN MEDIUM

NEW DELHI, July 3.

With the advent of monsoon conditions in various parts of India there are reports of disturbances of broadcast reception from both Indian and European stations. The All-India Radio authorities have explained that this disturbance of crackling produced in wireless sets is due to electrical discharges in clouds and usually known as atmospherics or static. At this time of the year atmospherics are troublesome whenever there are any large cloud formations in the sky.

Measurements by All-India Radio show that the magnitude of these disturbances in India is about fifty times greater than in Europe or America.

The disturbance in India is also roughly fifty times stronger on medium wavelengths than on short wavelengths, and it is principally on this account that the short wavelengths have been used for long distance service in India.

The 10 K.W. Indian shortwave stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which are intended to serve areas up to several hundred miles round the transmitting station, operate in the new 60 metre broadcasting band at night-time, and in the 31 metre band during the day time. In addition, a 5 K.W. shortwave transmitter at Delhi operates on a wavelength of 31 metres at night and 19 metres in the day time, these wavelengths being especially suitable for reception at distances beyond 400-500 miles but not suitable for nearby reception due to the effect known as "skip distance." The 10 K.W. shortwave stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are primarily intended to serve the province or area in which they are located and for this reason it is necessary to use a sufficiently long wavelength to avoid "skip distance". The 60 metres band is the shortest wavelength which can be used at night-time.

ROUTINE MEASUREMENTS

Routine measurements have been carried out each week during the past eighteen months by the Research Department of All-India Radio on the various wavelength bands suitable for broadcasting and their relative suitability for use by the Indian stations. These measurements show, for example, that the use of wavelengths in the 49 metre band would result in a serious weakening of signal strength at distance up to several hundred miles from the transmitting station, that is to say in just those areas where the best results are required. This is one of the reasons which has necessitated the adoption of the 60 metre band by the Indian shortwave stations.

Another reason of equal importance is that the 60 metre band, being a new band, is relatively free from interference. The Indian stations are among the first to use this band which was recently set aside for broadcasting purposes in tropical zones by the Cairo Conference, and they have thus established a prior claim by reservation and usage to wavelengths in this new band and a clear space in the ether.

On the other hand, in the 49 metre band, 197 wavelengths have already been allocated to foreign broadcasting stations by the international organization responsible for this work at Berne, Switzerland.

As listeners to distant shortwave programmes will have found it is rapidly becoming more and more difficult to separate the various shortwave stations. This position is causing grave concern to broadcasting authorities of all countries which use short wavelengths chiefly for broadcasting beyond their own frontiers.

Several meetings of the international body responsible for the allocation of wavelengths have been held recently to consider the position. During the last year alone 200 new shortwave stations have come into operation, and even now many more shortwave stations are under construction.

INDIAN SYSTEM

If the All India Radio shortwave service were primarily intended to give good reception outside rather than inside India, great concern might also be felt by the authorities here. But the fact that the Indian broadcasting system is intended primarily to serve Indian listeners demands the use of wavelengths which as it happens are not used by other countries for very long distance transmission or reception.

This results in the fortunate position that the new 60 metre band is, and will remain, relatively clear of interference and can be used by the Indian stations at night time, while the 31 metre band, which is not seriously troubled by distant stations during daylight hours, can be used for day time transmission.

As long as the Indian shortwave service employs wavelengths suit-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Harijans Demand No Favours, But Rights

CHAMBHAR CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS: AMBEDKAR'S REPLY TO CRITICS

Resolutions demanding that Depressed Class students who pass their LL.B. examination should be exempted from paying the fee of Rs. 500 for securing the necessary sanad for practising at law courts that there should be at least one hostel for the Depressed Classes in each district and that Harijan freeships given in colleges, should be extended to high schools also, were passed at the First Educational Conference of the Chambhar Community held on Sunday evening at the R. M. Bhatt High School under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Donde.

Among the resolutions of general interest was one demanding that girls for Vernacular Final who had failed in the examination held under the old curriculum should be given a chance to appear for the same examination once again under the old regulations.

Another was based on the practice of the Bombay Municipality to employ only those who secured 45 per cent. marks in their examination while 33 per cent. was enough to get through. This Municipal practice created an anomalous position. They were deprived of a chance of getting a job and they had no opportunity for appearing for examination again and getting the requisite percentage of marks. The Conference therefore demanded that such students should be permitted to appear for examination till they secured the required per centage.

Messrs. V. L. Kalshikar, B. G. Waghmare, Ambekar, Baburao Kelshikar, and others spoke on the resolutions.

Presidential Address

Mr. M. V. Donde in his presidential address explained that so far both the Government and the society in general treated the Depressed Class problem on the basis of humanitarianism, mercy and pity. Under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar they had however learned that that was entirely a wrong basis and that what the Depressed Classes wanted was not mercies and petty pities but exercise of their rights which, as human beings they were entitled to. They wanted better housing, better sanitation, better educational facilities, better wages, use of public roads, public wells, etc., on that basis and nothing less.

Educational Policy.

Coming to the question of education he said that the whole policy of education of the Depressed Classes required thorough examination

Ambedkar's Reply to Critics

Dr. Ambedkar replied, at the outset, to some of his critics who directed the charge that he sought to secure favours for the Mahar community to which he belonged at the cost of other Depressed Classes. There was the allegation that he was responsible for securing voting rights for Mahars with certain types of qualifications. This was utterly untrue.

He did not seek any special favours for the Mahars as such. The struggles he had waged for the use of public tanks and wells were for the assertion of human right of the Depressed Classes. He had no ambition for the Mahars, in fact he would do everything in his power to liquidate it as a community though he would want them to progress as human beings.

The Independent Labour Party of which he was a member had nothing to do with the Mahar community. It was open to all exploited and oppressed classes. Its programme and policy were directed in the interest of all such classes without any caste or religious distinction.

The Congress was, he said, merely playing a political game to secure a political following. This was evident from the fact that though it was the Mahars who fought for right of entrance in the Police Training School at Nasik it was all non-Mahars who were admitted. Mahar entrants used to be asked all sorts of questions of their political affiliations, their well-defilement activities and finally debarred from entrance.

Borade Declared Elected To Corporation

PETITION AGAINST COLABA-FORT DIVISION REPRESENTATIVES WITHDRAWN

Mr. S. E. Kurva, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, passed an order on Monday, declaring Mr. Borade as duly elected to the Bombay Municipality, in the place of Mr. Gulamhussein Single, whose election from the Mandvi Division had been invalidated on May 9, on the ground that he was an undischarged insolvent.

Stood Next

Mr. Borade filed a petition praying that he be declared elected in the place of Mr. Single, as he was an unsuccessful candidate with the largest number of votes and stood next to Mr. Single.

On June 28, Mr. Nathani, on behalf of Mr. Single, requested the Court to declare a bye-election for the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Single having been declared null and void.

The Chief Judge observed today that Mr. Single having been already disqualified to be a member of the Corporation Mr. Nathani could have no say in the matter on behalf of Mr. Single.

The Chief Judge, therefore, held that Mr. Borade was entitled to sit in the Corporation.

Messrs. Davar and Dave appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Borade, and Mr. Nathani for Mr. Single. Mr. Blair appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

ELECTION PETITION WITHDRAWN

The petition filed by Mr. Deoji Gopalji, challenging the elections of Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Y. G. Pundit and R. F. Munshi from the Colaba-Fort Division, was withdrawn on Monday at the Small Causes Court.

In the beginning the petitioner withdrew the case against Messrs. Meyer Nissim and R. F. Munshi. Both the respondents did not insist upon cost.

The petitioner also wanted to withdraw the case against Mr. Y. G. Pundit, but Mr. R. K. Vaidya, on behalf of the respondent, insisted upon cost.

QUESTION OF COST

As the petitioner was not willing to pay the cost, the case was allowed to proceed.

There were 140 prosecution witnesses to be examined. Evidence was led by two witnesses.

One of the witnesses, Deoraj Kalidas stated in his examination-in-Chief that when he went to the polling-booth on February 7, he found that somebody had impersonated him.

The signature of the witness was taken and was compared with the alleged forged signature on the ballot counterpart. As a result of comparison both the signatures were found to tally with each other.

Another witness also was examined.

SETTLEMENT

At this stage Mr. S. E. Kurva, Chief Judge, desired that the matter be settled so as to prevent valuable public time from being wasted unnecessarily.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya left it to the Court to decide whether the petitioner should pay the cost or not.

The Chief Judge after consideration ordered that Rs. 50 be paid to the Municipal Commissioner and Rs. 25 to Mr. Y. G. Pundit.

Mr. Nicholson with Mr. Cumruddin G. Vakil appeared for the petitioner; Mr. A. S. Davar for Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. M. Nemazi for Mr. R. F. Munshi; Mr. Vaidya for Mr. Y. G. Pundit; Mr. Saniana for Mr. H. P. Pardiwala and Mr. Blair for the Municipal Commissioner.

TWO INTELLIGENT MEN MATCHED) WITS TO WIN

THE FAVOUR OF A BLIND GIRL.

SUPREME PICTURES' MAIDEN PRODUCTION.

MY EYES

PRODUCED AT RANJIT STUDIOS.

Directed By DWARKA KHOSLA.

With

KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR-KHAN, ISHWARLAL, TRILOK KAPUR

COMING TO

WEST END

Very Shortly.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ASSAULT

BOMBAY, Monday.

An order for a bail of Rs. 200 with one surety in like amount and a cash deposit of Rs. 75 was made by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, when Abdul Rehman Abdul Kader was produced before him on a charge of assault.

The Maharbouri Police said that a hotel boy went to a prostitute residing in the building situated opposite his hotel on Sunday afternoon. Angry words were alleged to have been exchanged in the course of their talk, and Abdul Rehman Abdul Kader, who was present there, tried to intervene, which the boy resented. Kader also became furious when he was insulted by the boy, and a quarrel ensued. In the scuffle that followed, Kader, it was alleged, whipped out a knife and stabbed the boy several times on the back. He was instantly arrested and offered bail.

CASE AGAINST SHARE BROKER

High Court Confirms Conviction On Breach Of Trust Charge

In Criminal Appeal No. 63 of 1939 filed by the accused an Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen on the 23rd June upheld the conviction of Virji Madhavji, who had been found guilty by Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and convicted on 21st February 1939 of criminal breach of trust as a broker under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default to suffer two months' further rigorous imprisonment. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had also ordered that if the fine was paid, it should be given to the complainant.

The case against the accused, which had been filed by Mrs. Sabar Framroze A. Vakil as complainant, was that the accused had been entrusted by her with 50 shares of the Shivrajpur Syndicate and 10 shares of the Belapur Co. with specific instructions to sell them and out of the proceeds to buy 500 shares of the Indian Copper Co. and 100 shares of the Burmah Corporation.

CHARGE PROVED.

The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate held it proved that the accused had received 50 Shivrajpur and 10 Belapur Shares from the complainant and sold them, but had not delivered to her the shares which he had been instructed to buy, and which he had bought for her. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate held the complainant's case to be proved, and found the accused guilty, and his decision was confirmed by the High Court in appeal by their judgment delivered on the 23rd June.

In the appeal the accused was represented by Mr. O'Gorman and the complainant by Diwan Bahadur P. D. Shingne, with Mr. Pochaji Jamshedji, Advocate, while Mr. Jahgirdar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In the Lower Court, there had been 27 hearings of the case. Of these 10 had been before Sir Hormuzdyar P. Dastur, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, but as he could not finish the case before his retirement, the case was begun 'de novo' before his successor, Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, before whom it occupied 17 hearings.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Kanuga, Advocate, and the accused at the first hearing by Mr. Mohanlal, Advocate, and at the second hearing by Mr. Shete, Advocate.

AJMER P. C. C. AFFAIRS

Secretary Corrects Press Reports

BOMBAY, June 30.

Mr. Shobhalal Gupta, Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement to the Press wishes to correct certain "misleading reports that has appeared in the papers about the Congress activities in Ajmer."

According to the constitution of the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee, the President nominates the Provincial Executive. In May last while reconstituting her Cabinet, Shrimati Gomatidevi Bhargava, the President of the P.C.C. left out four names of a group. The group concerned sent in a requisition for the calling of the Provincial Congress Committee, which duly met on June 15.

"In the meantime reports were received to the effect that the four members who were excluded from the Provincial Executive were not habitual wearers of Khadi and after due investigation the complaints were substantiated and the four members were disqualified from being members of the P.C.C. At the meeting of the Committee convened for the purpose, 33 members were present out of whom fifteen staged a walk-out. A motion of no-confidence against the President was not supported by the majority."

The Secretary proceeds to say that a fresh requisition has been made for the calling of a meeting of the P.C.C. The requisitionists have been informed that in accordance with the by-laws of the P.C.C. no meeting could be called at this stage. He warns those who might attend the meeting that is likely to be held not to attend it.—A.P.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN DR. GILDER

Resolution Passed By Parsis At Dadar

The Palamkote Hall Dadar, was packed with Parsis on Sunday evening when a meeting was held to vote no-confidence in Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Minister for Health and Excise.

The resolution, which was passed, after condemning prohibition declared that the "meeting is firmly of opinion that Dr. Gilder, who has been returned to the Legislative Assembly mainly with the solid support of the Parsi voters of this constituency, has, by insisting on the introduction of the prohibition measure in defiance of the strong protests of the Parsi community, completely, betrayed the trust that was reposed in him by his Parsi constituents."

The meeting therefore resolved "to pass a vote of no-confidence in the Hon. Dr. Gilder and to call upon him to resign his seat in the Assembly. It also challenged him to seek re-election on the policy of total prohibition.

Sir Jehangir Bomon Behram presided.

Radicals' Conference Propaganda

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal, the ex-Kakori prisoner aid a member of the A.I.C.C., after the Inaugural Conference of the All-India League of Radical Congressmen, went to Sholapur on a pressing invitation from local Congress workers there. He reached Sholapur on Friday, the 30th June in the morning. He was received by a large number of Congress workers on the station.

In the morning he addressed a small meeting of the local Congress workers. Nearly 100 people were present. Com. Sanyal explained to them the programme of the League of Radical Congressmen. Questions were put and he answered them to the satisfaction of those present.

Afterwards he was invited to address the students of the Haribhai Deokaran High School. He spoke to them on the Student Movements in Russia and China in Hindi. In the noon, there was a public meeting at the Library where Com Wamanrao Kulkarni presided. Com. Sanyal spoke on "Alternative Leadership." In the evening there was a public meeting at Manik Showk, Com. Kulkarni presiding, where Com. Sanyal and S. G. Sardesai spoke on the current political situation.

Com. Sanyal left Sholapur the same night. He will be leaving for Nasik on Tuesday, the 4th July.

NEXT CENSUS

Preparations Nearing Completion

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 2.

Preparations for the next census by the Government of India appear to be nearing completion. The Census Bill will be introduced at the Simla Session, Central Legislature. Meanwhile its draft has been circulated among Provincial Governments for their opinions. The following have been appointed Superintendents of Census Operations in various Provinces. D. H. Elwin, I.C.S., Madras, R. A. Dutch I.C.S., Bengal, Bhagwabashi, I.C.S., United Provinces, W. G. Archer, I.C.S., Bihar, R. K. Ramdhyani, I.C.S., Central Provinces, K. W. P. Marar, I.C.S., Assam, I. D. Scott, I.C.S., Indian Political Service, North Western Province, H. T. Lambrick, I.C.S., Sind, R. C. S. Bell, I. C.S., Orissa.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 46	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Australia—Bombay via Poora and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

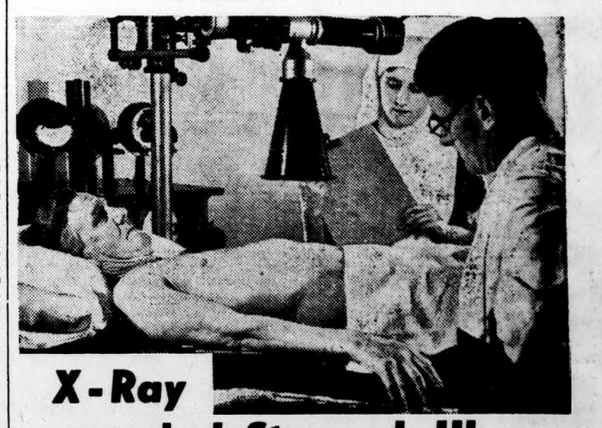
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION FORMED

Under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party a meeting of the hamals from Carnak Bunder was held on Sunday evening in the hall of the R. M. Bhatt High School when Mr. D. V. Pradhan presided.

The President explained at length the numerous grievances from which the hamals not only of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but also from the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay Port Trust suffered and said that it was very necessary that a common trade union for hamals working in all these three organisations should be formed so that they might be able to take concerted action to improve their condition.

Mr. M. V. Donde then moved that a Union to be called the Bombay Transport Labour Union be formed with a monthly fee of Annas 4 and a committee consisting of about a dozen persons be appointed to frame the necessary constitution and to take steps to get the union registered.

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.



X-Ray revealed Stomach Ulcers

But this sufferer escaped operation

Almost as difficult to bear as the pain itself is the dread that a badly disordered stomach may lead to the operating table. Even when matters are as serious as that, there is encouragement for the sufferer in the fact that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has often not only removed the fear of operation but has rendered operation unneccessary.

Here is a typical case.

'A marvellous cure'

"I have been under treatment for five years with severe stomach trouble and found myself getting worse, till I went to Hospital for examination and X-ray, and then found that I was suffering from chronic ulcers. I refused to go for an operation on account of my age, 62.

"A friend asked me if I had ever tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I said I had tried everything but could not get any relief. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder was about my last hope, but I have only had four bottles and I think it a marvellous cure. I feel like a new man since taking it. I should think it one of the best medicines in the world for its purpose."

E.L.R.

Look for the signature

Alex. C. Maclean

Unless you get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder you may be disappointed. You are always safe if you see the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on the bottle and carton. It is never sold loose. All Chemists and Stores sell it in Powder or Tablet form.

Stop your Stomach Pain with Maclean Brand Stomach Powder

Stomach discomfort may be trivial now, but unless the cause is removed it may extend its poisonous action and lead to chronic suffering. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder quickly brings relief. It gently removes impurities, relieves pressure, attacks and neutralises harmful acid, protects the stomach lining, and restores normal digestive action.

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

772

THIS IS

BOMBAY CALLING

GOOD MORNING

EVERY BODY

THIS IS Fearless

Nadia SPEAKING FROM Wadia

STUDIOS

FRIDAY

THE 7th JULY

WILL BE A RED LETTER DAY IN THIS CITY'S SCREEN HISTORY

FOR

ON THAT DAY

DIRECTOR

HOMI WADIA'S

PUNJAB MAIL

IN WHICH I HAVE THE HONOUR TO LEAD SOME OF THE BRAVEST & FUNNIEST SET OF ARTISTES, IS SURE TO TAKE EVERY ONE BY STORM

I AM A WOMAN OF ACTION AND THEREFORE SAY NO MORE

THAN THIS, THAT

Lamington

WILL BEAR TESTIMONY OF WHAT I HAVE SAID FEARLESS

Nadia

URDU BOOK CONFISCATED

*LAHORE, July 2.

H. E. the Governor of the Punjab declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the book in Urdu entitled "Tehrik-i-Azadi," written by Tikka Ram Sikhan, published by the Popular Front Literature Society, Lahore, and printed at the Azad Press, Meerut, on the ground that it contains matter of the nature punishable under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Aradhana 8-20 News in English 8-30 Gun-Gan.

12-30 p.m. Instrumental Trio 12-40 Kesarbai Bandodker 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Mirabai Bhajan 1-30 Music 2-30 School Broadcast 2-35 Nature Poems by Amy Rustomjee 2-50 Powadas 3-0 Question Time 3-15 Ladies' Compartment 6-0 Rahmat Khan of Dharwar (Sitar) 6-15 Master Ratnakant 6-30 Songs from Sitar 6-40 Ebrahim 6-45 Ghulam Mohammad Nagpuri 7-0 Ravan of Ten Mouths. A discussion in Marathi by M. G. Rangnekar and T. V. Parvate 7-15 Kesarbai Bandodker 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Azmat Husain 8-30 Humour by H. E. B. Catley 8-45 Ardhya Vatewar Marathi sketch by Shanker Govind Sathe 8-55 Local News 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Phyllis Jeffery: Vocal 9-45 Grand Symphony Orchestra. Berlin 9 50 Chamber Music 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Ghulam Mohammad Nagpuri 6-15 Hamid Husain 6-25 Azmat Husain 6-45 Rahmat Khan 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Ghulam Nagpuri 9-45 Rahmat Khan 10-0 Azmat Husain 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (836 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhagwad Gita 7-45 P. Singh and Party 8-0 Mehboob Jan 8-30 School Broadcast.

12.0 noon Bhajnawali 1-0 p.m. Rhythm on Records 6-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 6-30 Tulsi Das (Hindustani) 6-45 B. S. Rawat 7-0 Radio Orchestra 7-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 7-30 S. Abnash Kaur 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Mehboob Jan 8-50 Panchhi Ka Rag 9-35 The Modern Woman: by Roma Sarkar 9-50 Film Hits 10-0 Pehla Inam.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Mehboob Jan 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Classics 7-5 S. Abnash Kaur 7-15 B. S. Rawat 7-25 Aziz 7-35 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar 7-50 Tek-Dhum-Kit 7-55 Mehboob Jan 8-10 Ghulam Sabiri 8-20 B. S. Rawat 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 From Khayal to Geet.

Delhi—III Programme

19.32 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p. m. Kishan Lal 6-15 Saraswatibai 6-35 Film Songs 6-45 Kareemdad Khan of Hazara 7-0 Kishan Lal 7-15 Saraswatibai 7-30 Children's Programme 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Lahore Still Remembers them. 1 8-30 Kareemdad Khan 8-40 Saraswatibai 9-35 Aligarh by Qazi Mohd. Aslam 9-50 Kareemdad Khan 10-5 Feroz Din 10-10 Saraswatibai.

Peshawar—Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Bhajans 6-17 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 6-20 Hashmatbai of Bhagalpur 6-35 Mohan Lal Kool 6-50 Rashid Ahmad Khan 7-5 Hashmatabai 7-15 For Rural Areas 7-45 Soil (Hindustani) 8-0 For Children 8-40 Hasmatbai of Bhagalpur 9-40 United Provinces 9-55 Rashid Ahmed Khan 10-10 Ban Lakshmi.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Popular Songs.

12-30 p.m. Variety 1-30 Den-Mchur 1-55 For Newcomers 5-0 Kings and Cabbages 6-10 For Children 7-0 Angurbala 7-20 Mastan Gama 7-40 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 7-55 Angurbala 8-5 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 9-10 Venetia Hill: Pianoforte 9-30 World's Workless by Waldo Davenport 9-45 Neapolitan Night 10-15 Viennese Waltz Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9.530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4.840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1 9-10 For Assamese Listeners 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta 1 9-45 For Assamese Listeners 10-0 Lalit Mohon Mukherji.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. For Children Music 4-3 Things of interest (Telugu) 4-6 Autobiography of a Butterfly (Telugu) 4-16 Something Light 4-20 Group Singing (Telugu) 5-0 P. Malayappa Sastri Voice 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 Shrimati S. Lakshmi: Voice 6-30 R. S. Rangappa: Veena (AIR Artist) 6-45 Crystal: (Tamil) 7-5 Carnatic orchestra 7-15 Those Abiding Vestiges.1 7-30 P. Malayappa Sastri Voice 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra 9-25 Shrimati Devakunjari Voice 8-55 Life Begins at College. 1 9-30 Shrimati Devakunjari Voice.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4.920 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 & 5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1 6-0 Chorus by 'Brindavana Gopis' 6-10 Irugu-Porugu 6-20 Dance Tunes by 'Brindavana Gopis' 6-30 Plant Breeding (Paddy): (Telugu) 6-40 Gopi Pata by 'Brindaban Gopis' & 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Shahnai 2-15 Light Variety 2-45 Do you Recognize Them 6-0 For Villages 6-30 K. V. Kesava Bhagavatar: Vocal 7-0 Intimate Politics 7-15 Palladam Nagaraja Rao Flute 8-0 K. V. Bhagavatar: Vocal Tamil Songs 8-30 Instrumental Music 8-45 Palladam Nagaraja Rao Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Falkman & his apache Band 8-0 Indian Police 8-30 Music Hall 9-30 News 9-45 Sonata Recital 10-15 Cricket Oxford v. Cambridge 10-25 Sports.

Harwood League

South Kanara Lose Again

CALTEX FURTHER STRENGTHEN CLAIMS FOR 'RUNNERS-UP-SHIP'

Inflicting on South Kanara their second successive reverse, with a well-deserved one goal victory last evening—Saltex further made sure of being runners-up to the "D" Company—prospective champions—in the Senior Harwood League.

CALTEX SUPERIOR

Though they failed to touch their magnificent earlier form there was no denying the Oilmen's market superiority in all departments of the game—and the most the Kanarese—who just at present seem to be in the 'doldrums'—could hope for was to keep down the score. That the latter ultimately succeeded in doing so is as much a tribute to the fine work of Salian, Suvarna and Mandon—particularly the last-mentioned player, who gave another spirited display of sound custodianship—as to the tantalisingly persistent tendency of the winners' front-liners to 'dilly-dally' with the ball too much when in the advantage zone.

GIBSON CARRIED OFF FIELD

Caltex were, however, early handicapped by the absence of their left-inner Gibson—who had to be carried off the field—to return no more for the evening—when play had been in force for hardly ten minutes—with a bad wrenching—sustained during an accidental collision with one of the opposing players—of his already injured knee. Though Karunakar worked hard, to 'patch up' the 'breach'—the 'gap-in-the-gallery' was only too obvious.

Even though the ground was again distinctly 'heavy'—both the contestants refused to exploit 'heavy ground' tactics—pinning their respective faith in the 'tap-and-dribble' game as opposed to the obviously more paying—under such 'conditions'—'swing—and—sprint' 'one'

POOR BALL-CONTROL

In fact—barring Telang, Lissenburg, Salian and Prabhakar, none of the remaining players on the field seemed to be able to successfully adapt their game to the peculiar ground conditions—ball-control being 'universally' conspicuous by its absence. Cohen and Mandon—of course do not come under the above category—as both functioned extremely well 'within' their respective charges.

OILMEN OPEN WELL

Attacking in determined style right from the initial kick-off Caltex had much the better of the exchanges during the first half—the opening few minutes in particular being a positively unenviable period for the Kanarese defenders. But the Oilmen's 'front-liners' seemed to be in no mood for forcing things to a definite issue and Martin and Karunakar—in particular—threw away chance after chance by indulging in futile dribbling 'antics'. On the other side—South Kanara—were still more indifferent with regard to the goal-getting aspect of the 'affair'—and the most their quintette could do was to put in a couple of annoyingly 'half-hearted' zig-zag 'crawls' to the Caltex 'zone'.

GOALLESS FIRST HALF

Recess came with a blank score sheet—which, however, rather flattered the Kanarese—as on the 'distribution' of the 'territorial advantage' the Oilmen certainly deserved at least an one goal lead.

On crossing over—the game took a less interesting turn—with both sides indulging in a lot of aimless end-to-end ball swinging. Martin scored the only goal of the match—for Caltex—putting into an empty charge—Mandon having been cleverly drawn out—from close range in the 20th minute after resumption. (1-0).

'DULL' CONCLUSION

From now on play became an unusually tame affair, with the Oilmen obviously being content to rest on their laurels and their opponents not exhibiting the grit and enterprise necessary for the equaliser. The final whistle soon came as a great relief to players and spectators alike.

RESULT:

Caltex	1
South Kanara	nil

The teams were:

CALTEX:—Cohen, Wilson and Taylor Selkirk, Telang and Middlecoat, Bull, Martin, Lissenburg, Gibson and Karunakar.

SOUTH KANARA:— Mandon, Anchan and Suvarna, Narayan, Salian and M Shetty, Bangera, Pushpraj, Prabhakar, Puthran and V. Shetty.

REFEREE: Mr. Ghosh.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

(Cooperage)

5-50 p. m. Y. M. C. A. vs. B. E. S. T.

Heavy Rain During Week-End

Cloudy Sky But Sultry Weather

BOMBAY, Monday.

The career of the monsoon this season has been hopelessly erratic.

It made its first appearance on June 7 and progressed slowly, tantalisingly, at the average rate of about 20 cents. a day till the last day of the month. On that day occurred the first real outburst of the monsoon and parts of Bombay had nearly two inches of rain.

And as the hot unpleasant June gave place to July torrential rains broke out, and between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday, Colaba Observatory recorded 9.12 inches of rain. During the next 24 hours however, the rain slowed down its pace and Colaba recorded only 1.3 inches.

The rainfall during this period has varied widely in the different parts of the city. Byculla had 1.26 inches; Fort, 63 cents and Matunga only 40 cents.

Despite this sudden spurt of activity the monsoon is still far behind the levels achieved last year. The following figures show the extent it has fallen behind last year.

	This year	Last year
Colaba	15.95 inches	32.65 inches
Fort	13.33 inches	29.39 inches
Byculla	13.23 inches	29.99 inches
Matunga	13.11 inches	27.99 inches

With this heavy rainfall the temperature has also fallen to pleasanter levels.

The maximum temperature recorded on Sunday was 84.6 degrees being two degrees below normal; the minimum temperature was 74.4 degrees being three degrees below normal.

Monday opened with cloudy weather and towards noon the gathering clouds mustered their forces to treat the city to one more heavy downpour.

Jack Dempsey

NEW YORK, July 3

Jack Dempsey preparing for convalescence said he must have been near losing the decision. No further bulletins will be issued Reuter

SIMLA.—Ex-Sergeant George Richardson Duncan of the Bombay District Police, has been deprived of the Indian Police Medal, which was conferred upon him on February 1, 1937.—United Press

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 3.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	104	81	0.2	3.6	+0.5
Amraoti	96	75	—	2.9	—4.4
Akola	94	73	1.8	4.4	—1.6
Ahmedabad	98	83	—	1.9	—3.3
Ajmer	96	78	0.2	1.5	—1.5
Ahmednagar	80	72	0.2	4.0	—1.1
Ambala	95	69	0.3	6.1	+1.4
Allahabad	103	84	—	5.3	—0.7
Benares	104	86	—	5.9	—0.2
Bareilly	101	83	—	5.8	—0.6
BOMBAY	85	74	1.3	15.9	—4.9
Bangalore	76	66	0.1	3.9	+0.6
Bhopal	96	77	—	4.7	—
Baroda	101	84	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	74	68	0.1	15.1	+5.9
Bahawalpore	90	77	—	0.1	—0.6
Bijapur	90	71	2.3	6.3	+2.8
Bellary	89	74	T	1.1	—0.9
Bhavnagar	98	83	—	0.1	—4.7
Chittagong	88	79	—	16.2	—6.6
Calcutta	93	81	—	16.2	+3.0
Cuttack	97	80	—	4.8	—6.6
Cawnpore	102	86	—	7.6	+3.5
Calicut	84	73	1.4	37.0	—0.1
Colombo	84	75	0.2	6.6	—1.7
Cocanada	89	77	T	4.0	—1.4
Cochin	84	73	0.8	42.7	+11.5
Dehra Dun	94	73	—	9.2	—0.3
Delhi	99	82	—	4.4	+0.6
Dehra I. Khan	95	78	—	0.1	—0.7
Desa	100	84	—	0.1	—2.8
Dalhousie	--	--	0.1	10.7	—1.9
Fort Sandeman	90	64	1.5	2.7	+2.0
Gorakhpur	99	83	—	13.2	+4.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	73	0.9	2.3	—3.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	103	81	—	—	—0.6
Indore	94	77	T	1.5	—5.1
Jhansi	103	83	—	4.9	—0.5
Jubbulpore	97	78	—	6.1	—2.7
Jacobabad	97	85	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	97	77	0.2	1.8	—1.2
Karachi	89	81	—	—	—0.9
Kodaikanal	61	53	T	3.2	—1.2
Khandwa	93	76	0.4	5.2	—1.0
Lucknow	102	83	—	7.0	+1.6
Ludhiana	94	74	—	3.4	—
Lahore	91	76	—	2.5	+0.5
Lyallpur	89	77	—	1.6	+0.3
Multan	91	79	—	2.5	+1.7
Mysore	81	68	—	1.6	—1.4
Madras	85	76	—	1.4	—0.9
Marmagoa	78	73	1.8	37.0	—
Malegaon	93	69	0.9	4.1	—0.8
Mussoorie	73	62	—	12.2	+6.1
Mahableshwar	67	63	0.4	31.0	+22.7
Murree	69	57	0.1	10.7	+0.9
Mount Abu	82	70	—	0.3	—6.8
Masulipatam	85	76	—	4.9	—0.2
Mandalay	95	78	—	3.1	—3.4
Mangalore	79	72	3.7	46.6	+4.9
Meerut	--	--	--	5.0	+1.0
Mercara	67	62	1.1	16.8	+3.0
Nagpur	95	79	T	5.9	—4.2
Ootacamund	58	52	0.1	7.2	+0.1
Patna	101	85	—	9.5	+0.4
Peshawar	94	77	—	—	—0.4
Poona	85	72	T	3.2	—2.0
Port Blair	82	74	0.1	24.6	+1.8
Quetta	85	62	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	91	75	—	9.6	—2.1
Rawalpindi	103	71	—	1.7	1.0
Rangoon	84	76	1.8	21.8	+1.9
Ratnagiri	79	72	3.3	43.5	+11.3
Rajkot	100	80	—	0.6	—4.5
Sialkot	89	75	—	4.8	+1.6
Srinagar	72	58	0.2	0.4	—1.2
Sholapur	91	71	1.1	4.9	—0.2
Shillong	75	64	0.3	28.1	+10.7
Simla	76	61	—	11.2	+2.2
Salem	88	74	0.5	4.7	+1.4
Trichinopoly	93	79	—	3.8	+2.2
Trivandrum	82	75	0.9	13.2	—1.1
Vizagapatam	87	79	0.2	2.5	—2.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 3

Unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal off the Circars Coast persist. The monsoon was active in the Peninsula and Assam and rainfall also occurred locally in Berar, East Rajputana and Kashmir, while a few falls are reported in Bengal, Central Provinces, West Central India, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab and North-West Frontier. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Jalpaiguri nine inches, Mangalore four, Ratnagiri and Honavar three, Silchar, Akola, Bijapur, Marmagao and Hanamkonda two, Fort Sandeman, Bombay and Calicut one and half, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Chittaldrug, Trivandrum and Mercara one, Dibrugarh, Jalgaon, Malegaon, Cochin three-quarters, Neemuch, Hissar, Gulmarg, Parbhani Gulbarga, Salem half, Jaipur and Ajmer quarter of an inch.

Forecast: Until the evening of July 4:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in the Peninsula and will occur locally in North-East India and the Central Provinces. A few falls are also likely in the United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India, along and near the Punjab hills and in Kashmir.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-7-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOAN EMIGRANTS' FUND

Transfer Of Management

(From Our Own Correspondent)

GOA, (By Mail).

A draft Ordinance is tabled before the Government Council for discussion whereby it is proposed to transfer the management of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee to an old institution of Bombay known as Luso-Indiano.

The Goan Emigrants Fund Committee is functioning in British India with its headquarters in Bombay. The fund is subsidised by Goa Treasury by an annual grant of Rs. 30,000 drawn from the funds of Goa Lotteries.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.044 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees 1.9 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 2.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 1.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.28 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 15.96 inches.

Weather Remark.—Thunder and Rain.

WARDHA SCHEME FOR AHMEDNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

It is learnt that arrangements are definitely being made to introduce and effect changes in accordance with the new Wardha Scheme, in the usual curriculum of the Union Training College Ahmednagar and those too from this coming July 15th.

The new courses being compulsory and conducted by trained teachers, include carpentry, weaving and Agriculture as basic craft spread over a period of some two years.

Warning To Public

The Editor "Dinbandhu" writes:

Through the medium of your esteemed paper I have to warn the public and the Indian State authorities not to believe in any person who may approach them either personally or otherwise in name of the "Dinbandhu" financial help. The management of "Dinbandhu" has never authorised any person to represent it as such

I have come to know that some person is playing great mischief in name of "Dinbandhu" He is approaching persons, prominent organisations and Indian States authorities for financial help and is receiving money. He is also giving wrong address of the "Dinbandhu's office. The office of our weekly is situated at 66, Taksal, Jhansi and nowhere else.

However the management will be very much thankful to the person who will give us any clue of the man playing such mischief.

SIMLA, July 1

Under the patronage of Lady Cassels, the Hon'ble Mr C. P. Skrine will give an exhibition of films in full colour demonstrating the beauty of South India, on July 11. Mr. Skrine was for some years Resident in Madras States and had considerable opportunity for building up his very interesting record of the South.—United Press

LEAGUE FISCAL COMMITTEE

Study Of Taxation Systems

The ninth session of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations, which started work in Geneva in the middle of June proceeded to study the influences of economic fluctuations on the revenue from different types of taxes. This study involved the question of measures to prevent the falling off in fiscal receipts in periods of depression, when an increase in certain public expenses is generally noticeable; measures from the point of view of their influence on the economic situation; the question whether the annual balancing of the budget must be rigidly adhered to or whether it is not necessary to check as a basis the principle of deferred balancing by which budgetary surpluses during periods of prosperity may be used to cover deficits in periods of depression

As the basis of discussion, the Fiscal Committee had before it a statistical study prepared by its Secretariat on the behaviour of thirteen taxation systems corresponding to different types of national economy, and a report drawn up by a Special Committee of economists, drawing economic and budgetary conclusions from this documentation

The agenda also included a study of the influence of taxation on the standard of living and the examination of conventions recently concluded on double taxation and fiscal evasion

Nagpur University's Next Convocation

NAGPUR (By Mail).

The next convocation of the Nagpur University will be held on December 9 at 3 p. m. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose has been invited to deliver the inaugural address.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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FIGHT FOR THE UNDER-DOG

Corporation Sends Three Resolutions To Committee For Recommendations

Many resolutions were passed and without much discussion in the Municipal Corporation on Monday. The three resolutions being similarly worded were sent to a committee for report. They were meant to give better amenities and pay to the Municipal employees in the lower grade.

The House passed without much discussion the following resolution of Mr. M. R. Masani which was seconded by Mr. D. V. Pradhan:—

That a Committee (named at the meeting be appointed to investigate into and consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, the terms of employment of the lower-paid employees of the Corporation, including their remuneration, hours of work, permanency, leave, provident fund, housing facilities and other amenities and to make their recommendations thereon at an early date.

PLEA FOR EQUAL WAGES.

Dr. J. N. Choksy also moved a similar resolution recommending a uniform wage of Rs. 25 to all women employees working in different departments as invidious distinction between men and women caused great discontent among women

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji suggested sending this resolution to the Committee proposed in the resolution of Mr. Masani.

Dr. A. J. Collaco opposing the resolution said it required great moral courage to oppose the resolution of that kind as it was likely to be misinterpreted. The women employees got maternity benefits and leave and, therefore, did not require the same pay as men.

The resolution was sent to the Committee as suggested by Mr. Mathradas Tricumji.

PAYMENT FOR SUNDAYS.

The third resolution was moved by Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh who wished that all members of the Labour staff, whether temporary or permanent, be paid on Sundays whether they were on duty on that day or not.

This resolution was also sent to the Committee, which would report on the resolution of Mr. Masani.

The resolutions of Mr. M. F. Ramzan to name the east portion of Sandhurst Road as Shaukatali Road and to name Love Lane as Irfan Street and Banian Street as Dastgir Street were referred to the Works Committee.

CONDOLENCE.

The House then passed standing as a mark of respect the following resolution of Dr. G. R. A. Saikh:

That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret the sad death on the 16th April 1939, of Maulana Muhammad Irfan, who as the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee and in various other capacities had rendered valuable services for the emancipation of the country.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's regret in their sad bereavement.

Social Service League Technical School

The Annual Examinations of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League, at Parel, were held in April by examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. In all 139 students appeared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years courses in Cotton Spinning and Weaving. Out of these 114 were successful. The names of the successful students in the Final year's course (3rd year's) in spinning and weaving are given below.

SPINNING COURSE

(1) G. S. Nadkarni, (2) S. M. Tawade, (3) M. V. Mhatre and (4) C. A. Shid.

WEAVING COURSE

(1) V. V. Deshpande, (2) Y. L. Adhikari, (3) B. A. Khedkar, (4) M. M. Kabare, (5) S. S. Amberkar, (6) K. R. Shenai, (7) G. B. Samant, (8) D. G. Phanse, (9) S. G. Wadekar, (10) A. G. Raut, (11) Y. B. Satre, (12) R. Y. Oroskar, (13) B. R. Desai, (14) J. S. Manjarekar, (15) A. K. Chawan, (16) L. N. Prabhune, (17) B. S. Kulkarni, (18) M. K. Chogle and (19) G. M. Joshi.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 3, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 16, 1358
Parsi: Behman 2, 1308
Hightide: 1-10; 15-48
Lowtide: 6-58; 19-56
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 29m.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The 10th annual general meeting of the members of the Swastik League will be held on Sunday the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Lawande and Balkrishnarao will meet their classes in Ethics and Hindustani (Devangari Script) to-day (Tuesday), in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. S. A. Dange will deliver a lecture on the "Forward Bloc" to-day (Tuesday), at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Khalsa College Hall.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

An informal meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 7 p.m. at the Party Office. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will initiate discussion on the present situation.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP MEETING

The Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Prime Minister of the Punjab, will address the second luncheon session of the Indian Progressive Group at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 1 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). The subject of his address will be "The Present Political Situation in India".

S. T. C. LECTURES

A course of lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S.T.C Examination will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing on Friday the 7th instant

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Canton" with Mails arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 6th current. Intending passengers are requested to present themselves at Ballard Pier between 10 and 11 p.m. on Thursday, for medical inspection.

B. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Convener, Educational, Economic and Social Uplift Committee, writes:

A meeting of the Educational, Economic and Social Uplift Committee will be held on July 9, at the League's Office, Mohammedali Road, at 11 a.m. when the presidents and honorary secretaries of the primary and district leagues are requested to attend to consider matters concerning the educational, economic and social uplift of the Mussalmans.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You Can't Get Away with Murder". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Hound of the Baskerville". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Zenobia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m.
PALACE—"Great Waltz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Boys Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Everybody Sing" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Midnight". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LATE MAHARAJAH OF SAWANTWADI

The Vaishya Subjects of Sawantawadi State will celebrate the Anniversary of the late H. H. Bapusaheb K. Maharajah of Sawantwadi to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. at Pavasker Class, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay.

SHRI NUTAN VANDE MATARAM BAL MELA

The Annual Prize Distribution of the above Mela will take place to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Bombay. There will be selected performance of the Mela and Dance by Sushila Honavarkar. Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Municipal Corporator, will preside and Mrs. Dr. Sushilabai Gandhi, M.B., B.S., Municipal Schools Committee Member will distribute the prizes. Along with this function, the Mela will also celebrate the Anniversary of the late Maharajah of Savantwadi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all Correspondence for Colombo, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Canton" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 6th instant

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Gairsoppa" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m respectively on Tuesday the 4th instant.

The Universal Society

The Hon. Secretary, the Universal Society, writes:—

A Society named the Universal Society was started by some enthusiastic persons at a meeting held at the American Dental Clinic, Dadar, Bombay, on the 19th of June last. This Society has three important objects in view namely free lodging, boarding and educational aid to orphans, aid for liberal and technical education to the poor middle-class students, and medical aid to the needy poor.

The following Executive Committee was elected:—

Chairman:—Dr. Kamalkant, N.D., L.D.Sc.

Vice-Chairman:—Mr. B. S'chhotu Joowekar and Ravindevi.

Jt. Hon. Treasurers:—Dr. G. S. Bhende and Devi Ashalata.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. M. B. Mone and Mrs. Amla Joowekar.

Religious Lectures In Surat

Swami Sambuddhananda, President of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, delivered a public lecture on the 29th June at the Sarvajanik College Hall, Surat, on "The Cultural Invasion of the West by India", under the chairmanship of Prof. K. L. Desai. On the 30th June he lectured at the Arya Samaj Hall on Dynamic Hinduism", Prof. K. S. Trivedi, Vice-Principal of Sarvajanik College, presiding. On the 1st instant he addressed the public of Surat at the Besant Hall, under the auspices of the Sanatan Theosophical Lodge, on "Swami Vivekananda's Life and Message".

Mahatmaji's Visit To Sir H. N. Hospital

Mahatma Gandhi paid a flying visit to Sir Hurkisondas N. Hospital last Friday.

He came at about 8 p.m. to inquire about the health of one of his relatives Mrs. Jayasukhlal Gandhi. Taking advantage of his presence, the Trustees and staff of the Hospital, accorded him a fitting reception. He was taken round the various wards and was shown the latest equipment of the Hospital and the Operation Theatre, etc. Gandhiji expressed great satisfaction

An indoor woman patient's relative Sheth Navnitlal Ranchhoddas (of Ahmedabad) presented to Gandhiji a sum of Rs. 101 towards Harijan Sevak Fund.

Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Sabha

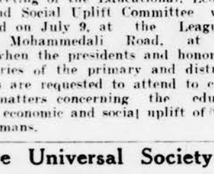
The inaugural meeting of the above Sangh was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Srimad Srikritindra Thirtha Swami Maharaj of Kashi Mutt, in Forbes Ongarali Hall. After the customary prayer by Master S. L. Kamat and welcome speech by Prof. T. V. Bhat, Pandit B. L. Shanbogue, Vidyalankar gave an address during which he justified the necessity and utility of such a Sangh whose chief aims and objects were education Music and Volunteer Corps.

The meeting concluded after some musical items including vocal music by Prof. P. L. Deshpande, Violin Solo by Prof. L. R. Kamat and Sitar Solo by Mr. Prabhakar Telang.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have appointed Sardar Ganda Singh, Lecturer in Sikh History, Khalsa College, Amritsar, a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from June 26, 1939.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
RICHARD GREENE BASIL RATHBONE WENDY BARRIE



REQUISITION WITHDRAWN

'Parle Municipality Decision Sequel

(From A Correspondent)
VILE PARLE.

The echo of an agitation of landlords for the restoration of 10 per cent deduction in the gross annual letting value was heard on July 2 in the meeting of the Vile-Parle Municipal Board which was specially convened in response to a requisition signed by 15 out of 26 members of the Board. Contrary to the expectations of the landlords, the requisitionists withdrew requisition.

It will be recalled that the Vile-Parle Municipal Board, in March last passed a resolution discontinuing the illegal deduction of 10 per cent from the gross letting value. This step was taken at the instance of the Government auditor who strongly objected to this practice of giving illegal deductions.

The Municipal Board, at its meeting on Saturday last passed unanimously a resolution recommending to the Commissioner a suitable amendment to the rule so that it would be possible to continue to give the rebate from 1940. This was hailed as a very welcome gesture by the opposition and as a result of that the requisitionists, withdrew their requisition.

Passengers And Traffic Relief Association

Jt. Hon. Secretaries, P. and T. R. A. write:—

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association are glad to announce for the information of their members and for the travelling public as well that the Board of Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway have agreed at last and have been good enough to give them one Seat on the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Bombay. The Association have been serving the cause of the travelling public for the last 25 years and now they have got direct representation on the Local Advisory Board of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Association takes this opportunity to impress upon the travelling public that it would much more facilitate their grievances being ventilated through the

The choice of the Association in selecting its representative on the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Railway has fallen on Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji.

Death Due To Burns

BOMBAY, Monday.

Rambha Chatur of Navi Hanuman Gully was brought to the G. T. Hospital this afternoon suffering from severe burns as a result of her clothes catching fire while lighting a segree. She died in the night.

COTTON BROKER'S LAST LETTER

The death of Omprakash Gupta was caused by suicidal decapitation. A suicide verdict was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the dead body of Omprakash Gupta. The deceased was run over near the French Bridge by a local train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Deviprasad Arya Kishorilal deposed before the jury that the deceased was a Broker doing business in cotton for his Firm. He was living in office of the witness. Deceased told them that he was a resident of Meerut. He did not know whether the deceased had any relatives in Bombay or not. The deceased was present in the office on the July 1. To-day the witness was informed of his Broker's death.

Pramoderai Revashanker Vyas B. B. & C. I. Railway Sub-Inspector found a chit in the pocket of the coat which the deceased was wearing.

The chit was as follows:—

"I Omprakash Gupta residing at Kalbadevi Road hereby declare that I am dying of my own will by myself and nobody is to be blamed for it. I am tired of life, life itself has become intolerable and I could not find out means to continue my existence. So I myself is to be blamed and nobody else."

ALLEGED ASSAULT

Balvant alias Dina was arrested on a charge of assault by the Bhoiwada Police and was ordered to be remanded into Police custody at the Dadar Court today.

It was stated that Balvant alias Dina entered a hotel situated in Elphinstone Road in a state of drunkenness and when he was prevented from entering the hotel in that state, it was alleged he stabbed the Proprietor of the hotel with a table knife. He was arrested and was offered bail till the 10th instant.

Rohidas (Harijan) Education Society annual prize distribution ceremony was held at the Bhawsar Kshtriya Mahajanwadi at Parel on Sunday evening, when Mr. B. N. Karanjia Mayor of Bombay, presided and distributed the prizes. A group photo taken on the occasion.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the showers of rain we have had the people further down in the Suburbs are temporarily relieved of the hardship in getting their water supply which they had experienced during the last two months.

Rain which was expected in the beginning of June came as a surprise this year. The fear of having a dry season had terrified the public. Prayers were being recited daily by people of all castes. Saturday's and Sunday's showers had flooded most of our streets the cause being choked drains, the Municipality would therefore do well to engage special staffs to look after the cleaning of drains and thus save the people from all hardships.

With the monsoon now set the Police must keep a stricter check on the speed limit as this is now dangerous both to the motorist as well as the pedestrians.

DANDA GREEN

In Bandra area the biggest playground where no less than six teams play their cricket fixtures is Danda Green. The land belongs to the Municipality and some years ago I understand the Municipality used to make the pitches annually and rent the same to the neighbouring teams at a small rental. For the past few years the Municipality has left the care if these grounds entirely to the teams who being too many have quarrels nearly every Sunday on the right of playing on a particular pitch. This state of affairs must be put a stop to. The Municipality might take charge of these cricket pitches and allot them—the clubs according to their turn at a fixed rental.

SODALITY FEAST

On Sunday the Men's Sodality of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra celebrated the feast of their patron Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, with a Solemn High Mass and General Communion at 7 a.m. The Mass was sung by the Sodality Choir. After Mass the Sodalists and Candidates assembled in the school hall where the sixth annual report of the Sodality was read for the year 1938-39, after which the members were served with light breakfast.

TELEGRAPHMEN'S GRIEVANCES

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union was held in the Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalker Lane, Girgaum, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

The following resolutions moved by Mr. R. L. Surve and seconded by Mr. T. K. Talekar were unanimously passed.

This annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union deeply regrets that Government have hitherto failed to give the telegraphmen any justice in the following matters though time and again the authorities concerned have been reminded of it.

Counting of temporary service towards pension.

Grant of superior service.

Substitution of fixed time scale pay in place of sub-allowance and task work earnings.

Sanctioning of higher appointments above the grade of task work messengers.

Restoration of compensatory allowance of line men and sub-Inspectors.

Revision of the scale of pay of Linemen staff.

Reduction in the duty period of Linemen.

Grant of house rent allowance to Linemen at a higher rate than at present.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

This meeting decided that a Provincial Conference of Telegraphmen should be held at a central place in the near future, with a view to press upon Government the necessity of granting the united demand of all the telegraphmen throughout the province in the above matters.

This meeting further requested the "All-India Federation of Telegraph Workmen's Unions" Lahore to demand from the Government the immediate redressal of grievances of the telegraphmen as stated it fail to receive any satisfactory reply from the Government within a reasonable time, this meeting calls upon the Federation to hold an All-India Conference of telegraphmen, to decide what further steps to take in the matter.

ROHIDAS SUDHARAK MANDAL

6th Prize Distribution Function

The Secretary, Rohidas Sudharak Mandal, Bombay, writes:—

The Prize distribution was held on Sunday last in the Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

The Secretary, Mr. K. G. Ziradkar, spoke on the activities of the Institution for the last five years. A resolution was moved congratulating this year's successful candidates T. H. Sonavane B.A., LL.B., D. J. Walinjkar B.A., R. M. Kavde B.A., L. Y. Pol, B.A., R. S. Raut, Matric.

The President distributed prizes and books to poor and deserving students. Books worth Rs. 86-3 were given away to 38 students from the Marathi IV Std. to English III Std. One orphan boy from the English VI Std. was given clothes. The Scholarship of Rs. 2 per month was awarded to K. M. Nagotkar and one half-freeship was granted to Mhasilkar.

Mr. Karapurkar, Corporator, Mr. T. H. Sonavane B.A., LL.B., appealed to Harijans for the necessity of unity and co-operation amongst all Charmakar Samaj The difficulties and grievances of tenants residing in Municipal Chawls and workers working in the Health Department were brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner by Mr. D. L. Ambekar.

APPEAL FOR HELP

Mr. M. D. Bhat in the course of his speech said he was much pleased to see the satisfactory progress and strenuous efforts made by the Mandal to raise the standard of education and culture of the Harijans. He added that assistance to this Mandal was not only quite essential but urgent. He then announced the following donations:—

Rohidas Mutual Sahakari Fund Committee Rs. 18-5-7; Corporator, Mr. V. A. Karapurkar Rs. 5; Shrimati Thakubai Hasha Dhatavkar Rs. 5; Corporator, Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar Rs. 5.

It is understood that the scheme for sickness insurance of Indian seamen is still under the consideration of the Government of India.—United Press.

MOTHER OF FIVE WHO WAS ALWAYS TIRED

Now Awakes As Fresh As A Daisy

KRUSCHEN RESTORED HER LOST ENERGY

A mother of five has a lot to do. Especially a country mother. And this one was "always tired." But Kruschen ended all that—now she gets up, feeling fresh, at five o'clock in the morning! She writes:—

"I find Kruschen Salts the best thing money can buy for my health. I am the mother of five children, and before taking Kruschen, I was always feeling tired and run down. Now, I am glad to say that I get up feeling fresh—and I get up at five o'clock in the morning. I do my housework, see to my children, and leave home at 6-30 to start my work in the fields, which lasts till 5-30 at night. I am very grateful to Kruschen."—(Mrs.) B

Tiredness and that run-down feeling can be traced to one root cause. That cause is internal sluggishness: failure to keep the inside free from poisonous waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is Nature's recipe for maintaining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate your internal organs to smooth, regular action. Your inside is thus kept clear of those impurities which, when allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system. New, refreshed blood is circulated to every fibre of your being, and tiredness is replaced with tingling energy.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31046
LAST DAY!
EVERYBODY SING
ALLAN JONES · JUDY GARLAND
TO-MORROW!
MAGNIFICENT!
In music, romance, spectacle, glamor ...it's tops for 1939!
Jeanette MacDONALD
A ROBERT Z. LEONARD production
BROADWAY SERENADE
LEW AYRES · IAN HUNTER · FRANK MORGAN

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL IN GAMING CASE

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court quashed the convictions of Abdul Vali and two others on charges of abetment of offences under the Prevention of Gaming Act.

It appeared that the accused were found in a place at Dadar Main Road which was raided by the police who were alleged to have found there some marked coins and other articles.

In allowing the appeal, their Lordships observed that there was no sufficient evidence to show that the place was used as a gaming place.

Films For Adult Education

An educational Cinema Show was held by the Vile Parle Night School and Adult Education Institution in the Goklibai High School Hall at Gandhi Chowk on 1st instant. In spite of heavy rains, an audience of about 150 working class people attended.

"First aid—How to carry the Injured", "Good Food-Milk", "Elephants" and "Japan" were the subjects of films shown. Full explanation end useful commentary by the School Staff accompanied each film.

Mr. Deshpande—the president of the District Local Board, was present at the show and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the institution.

The Show terminated with a comic and singing of "Vande Matram".

At an emergency meeting of The Executive of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislative Assembly it was decided that pending final settlement of details of the co-operative rehabilitation and reconstruction scheme, the Bihar Government should advance a fresh loan of Rs. 10,00,000 to the Provincial Bank on conditions to be laid down by them.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1939

INDIA AND BRITAIN

Divergence between British professions and British performance is so common and glaring, so far at any rate as India is concerned, that an observant scholar like Sir S. Radhakrishnan had little difficulty in picking out two very recent and glaring illustrations. In a press interview given on his arrival in India from England last week he pointed out how His Majesty the King had declared in Canada that the units of the British Empire were bound together "by the adoption of common principles of government." He also referred to the British Premier's recent declaration that the British Empire stood "not for the exploitation of its possessions but for their development in the interests of their people." That was one picture. Sir Sarvapalle then turned to another, the Reforms Scheme of 1935 "with its enormous safeguards and restrictions, with no real parliamentary responsibility at the centre and with a miscellany of partly democratic and partly autocratic units." And he mildly hinted at the contrast between the two pictures by saying that it would not do "to profess faith in democracy and practise undemocratic methods." But in a matter of mere words the average British politician would not easily acknowledge defeat or inconsistency. He would say without a blush, as he has often done before that the Indian constitution is as democratic as the circumstances of the country will permit and that the enormous reservations are not for exploiting Indians but in their own interests.

A Warning

Sir Sarvapalle has no illusions about British altruism. His appeal or warning to Britain is based on her own interests. After reminding her how she lost America and how she all but lost Ireland, he warns her regarding India that "the slowness of evolution is the cause of all revolutions." Well-meant warnings like this have been given before, often enough in a more impressive manner, but it is not usual for Britain to be wise betimes. Imagination and foresight have not been her strong points. She still seems to think that she can beguile India with fresh promises, that the present Congress regime in the provinces is true co-operation with her and that soon enough Federation with but minor changes can be made nearly as acceptable as provincial autonomy to an appreciable number of Indians. Congress, however, does not care about Britain's illusions nor does it set much store by her difficulties nearer home. Its chief concern is to promote strength and unity in its own organisation and in the country. And when that is done the Congress will demand the country's birthright of complete independence and will have it, whatever the European situation and Britain's own wishes.

The Next Step

If meanwhile Britain thinks she can impose upon India the present scheme of Federation and thereby retard the progress towards independence, it will not be long before she is disillusioned. As Gandhiji observed in a recent press interview, "it would be a first class tragedy if Federation is imposed upon India." He added: "The federal structure cannot be brought into being in the midst of sullenness and opposition. If Federation is not wanted by any of the parties it would be the height of imprudence to force it." It is true that Congress has accepted the principle of Federation but the present scheme will have to be drastically altered to be acceptable to Congress. The Congress should also consider soon what should be its next step if Britain neither enforces the present scheme nor enters into negotiations with it for an acceptable changes therein. Meanwhile Gandhiji does well to inform all concerned that no negotiations whatsoever are in progress between him and the authorities in connection with Federation and that all suggestions to this effect that one sees in the press "are mere figments of imagination."

Time For Firmness

While Great Britain, with all her might, resources and prestige, is submitting to outrages and indignities cynically inflicted by the Japanese and begging for negotiations with people, who deserve sharp and severe punitive action the Chinese are showing to the world what can be achieved even by the weak and the resourceless, given, of course, determination and courage. Recent reports make it clear that the Japanese may capture ports with their navy and perpetrate inhuman frightfulness with their aeroplanes; but they are essentially on the run. Having got the upper hand a few months back, the Chinese have successfully maintained it with a gallantry which is almost unique. Japanese offensives have been matched, and with much more effect, with counter-offensives and if the invader scores a temporary victory in one theatre he is immediately made to suffer a heavier defeat in another. Finally, the guerillas continue to harass the enemy and to carry the war literally into his camp, even into Tientsin! Japan has been reduced to desperate straits and knows that she cannot endure her difficulties much longer without the assistance, direct or indirect, of the foreign Powers. Hence the gamble with the latter. But Mr. Chamberlain who confesses to have learnt the vital lesson in Europe ignores it in the Far East and still insists on playing with his discredited toy of immoral appeasement.

The worst of the tragedy is that Mr. Chamberlain has not even a quibbling and fanciful excuse for trying his "realism." The Japanese are emphatically out for surrender by the Powers. They have iterated and re-iterated the demand for it in the clearest and most unambiguous language. And they have just done so again. Here is the message from Peiping which speaks for itself:

> The Japanese sponsored Provisional Government in North China and the Japanese Army in North China have simultaneously issued statements, the former making public its demands to the British and French Embassies regarding Tientsin, the chief of which are co-operation in the British and French Concessions in the currency policy of the Provisional Government and permission to the Provisional Government to inspect banks and business houses in the Concessions, rigorous control of publications and organisations acting contrary to the policy of the Provisional Government and joint control of the Concessions by the Provisional Government and British and French authorities.
>
> The Japanese Army statement supporters these demands.

In the face of all this it is absurd and even suicidal on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to continue with negotiations in Tokyo. And to insist that the Tokyo Government probably does not subscribe to these demands of its own creatures is insanity, worse than the Premier would be guilty of if he insisted that the Nazis, for instance, did not mean to settle the Danzig problem by force. It is time to be firm.

Our London Letter

Lord Halifax Hampered

LONDON, June 25.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, has had a trying week; some call it a bad week. On Wednesday he dropped the Excise duty on films; on Thursday night he chose the part of discretion and in face of a hostile House abandoned his proposal to repeal the medicine stamp duties. Not often has a Chancellor of the Exchequer run away from two of his Budget proposals on consecutive days. His position on Thursday night was most unenviable. A crowded House was overwhelmingly against him. The strength of the opposition to repeal must even have surprised the opponents of repeal, and it obviously startled the Whips. Whether the Government would have been defeated if Sir John Simon had stuck to repeal is an academic question now, but the common opinion was that it would. Certainly one has never seen this Government facing a situation which, on the surface at all events, seemed so plainly to press a defeat. I am told a number of Conservatives are annoyed with the Chancellor because he did not put up his hands with a better grace. Having decided to run away, as one M. P. said, later on, it was ridiculous of him to spend half an hour arguing that he would have been right not to run away.

★

You may judge from the air of cynical tolerance with which the Armament Profits Duty has been received in those circles which are directly concerned that Sir John Simon has done the job reasonably to the satisfaction of the capitalists of this country. Mr. Chamberlain promised a tax on armament profits as a companion measure to conscription. Of Sir John Simon's plan, one City commentator says: "Broadly speaking, the new tax should satisfy public opinion without imposing a heavy burden on general industrial companies." After which, it is surely gratuitous of the "Times" to say, "It would be foolish at this stage to suppose that it is mere window-dressing." There, many suspect, speaks the guilty conscience. The new duty is complicated beyond the comprehension of the ordinary straightforward man. But it is not designed by that sort of man and it is not meant for his purpose. If you are given the job of constructing a trap for eels, which looks as though it would hold them, but is really intended to allow them as many ways of escape as possible, you will inevitably produce a complicated structure. This was the job which Sir John Simon was given. The measure of his success may be gauged from the comment of the "Financial News", which, taking the palm for cynicism, says: "Granted the inherent impossibility of the task which Treasury officials were asked to perform, it is reasonably satisfactory.....They have learnt the lesson of the first N. D. C. and have done reasonably well, starting from unreal premises." In other words, they have produced a fine specimen of 'hocus pocus'.

★

Facts about the Armament Profits Duty, also given with fine cynicism by the "Financial News" are that the revenue yielded will be more or less negligible"—not more than £10,000,000 and possibly only £5,000,000—and that the minimum limit of £200,000 on armament turn-over to be subject to tax will exempt a large number of sub-contractors and sub-sub-contractors entirely. This newspaper's investment tipster points out that there are something like 3,500 sub-contractors assisting the air programme. But the total expenditure on aircraft, stores and equipment this year is £117 millions—an average of about £33,400 per supplies. Only those who receive £200,000 or more on orders will, however, be subject to tax. The information is added that on the Stock Exchange, following announcement of the tax, "the leading armament share—Vickers Ordinary—actually rose to a small extent from 18s. 7½d. to 18s. 9d. In any event the general impression is that the tax is already discounted in current prices of the strictly armament shares. The only reason why people buy shares is the anticipation of profits. Sir John Simon says profits are safe and Big Business goes on as usual, as does the conscription of young men.

★

The pact with Russia still hangs fire. There have been several interchanges of messages during the past week between the Foreign Office and the British negotiators in Moscow, but little sign of any modification by the Soviet Government of its original proposals. To the Soviet demand that the pact shall embody a clause pledging Britain, France and Russia to take joint action directly the independence of any European State is threatened—that, in short peace is indivisible—the Government of this country has returned an evasive reply. Statements that fresh proposals have been submitted to M. Molotov are incorrect. The so-called formula, which it is claimed was drafted in London to meet the wishes of Russia regarding the position of the three Baltic States, simply repeats the argument that it is impossible to force upon unwilling countries a guarantee against aggression. It was suggested, I have it on excellent authority, that Russia should agree to support the Anglo-French pledges of mutual assistance given verbally to Poland, Rumania and Greece, and other countries desirous of accepting similar assurances should be invited to negotiate with the three Powers. This proposal M. Molotov rejects completely. He demands a plain straightforward defensive alliance, based on staff talks between the three countries, in which no State will be exempt because she may be reluctant or unable to resist an attack by Germany or Italy. And there is where the matter rests for the moment. All that Whitehall will admit is that negotiations have been suspended until Mr. Strang's report has been considered by the Foreign Office.

★

According to one Diplomatic Correspondent the story circulated by the Fifth Columners in this country that Russia, while anxious to commit France and Britain to the defence of her border States, would consider herself free to hold aloof in the event of a German attack, has no foundation in fact. Far from standing out in such an emergency, Rus-

(Continued on Page 11, Col 1).

(From Our Own Correspondent)

"LORD Halifax himself is believed to be willing to go as far as possible to meet the Russian view. He is however, hampered by influential colleagues who, still hankering after a deal with the Dictators, would be glad to destroy the progress of an Anglo-Soviet Pact if they could do so without hurt to the political position of the National Government."

Frankly Speaking . . .

Not Hopeless

The menace of an imminent war is, of course, rapidly increasing. Herr Hitler is mobilising the Danzig Nazis behind the Freikorps which was imported from Germany proper about a week ago. He is, through his deputy, also threatening disastrous consequences for those who may "doubt the strength of Germany's western fortifications." All these preparations clearly point to a show down. On the other hand Poland, too, is prepared. And it is gratifying to note that her guarantor, Mr. Chamberlain, still remains defiant instead of lapsing into "realism." The situation is dangerous and even desperate. But it is not altogether hopeless. Peace may—although one cannot be quite certain now—yet be saved if Russia comes. The negotiations, it is reported, show distinct promise of immediate success. We earnestly hope a Pact will not evade them as it did last time.

Why Be Content With Partial Unity?

At the public meeting of the Bombay Muslims on Saturday, speaker after speaker stressed the need for unity among Muslims. But it does not seem to have occurred to them that, if unity is essential among Muslims, it is at least equally essential among Indians in general. This point they did not stress, nor are their anti-Congress speeches calculated to promote national unity. It is interesting to learn, however, that Messrs. Bose and Jinnah have had a long talk, the nature of which is maintained in strictest secrecy. It is not known whether the talk was about Bengal politics or all-India Hindu-Muslim settlement. Since Mr. Bose represented a section of the Congress, we are curious to know, if Mr. Jinnah insisted on his acknowledging, as a condition precedent to communal negotiations, that the Congress is a Hindu organisation representing Hindus only. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Bose as a Leader of the Opposition in the Congress will succeed better in bringing about a Congress-League settlement than he did as a Congress President. However, if he does succeed, at least in bringing about a settlement in Bengal, the whole country will be grateful to him.

Bombay Christians' Example

We cannot too warmly commend the example of the Indian Christians of Bombay who have almost unanimously adopted at a public meeting a resolution stating, among other things, that "the immediate introduction of Prohibition will tend to stop the economic and social rot of the community and thus enable it to take its proper share in the national regeneration of India". Many among the Christians are accustomed to drink and it would not have been impossible for them to find out some sort of religious injunction in its favour or to protest against the right to drink or against being "invidiously" distinguished from European Christians. But they have wisely refrained from such futile and perverse tactics because many of them have learnt from bitter experience that liquor causes "economic and social rot" in the community. We trust the example of the Bombay Christians will be widely followed by all those who claim to have a vested interest in keeping up the liquor trade.

Unworthy Threat

The resolution adopted by some Parsis declaring no confidence in Dr. Gilder because of his prohibition policy cannot be regarded as a vote of the whole constituency —Parel and Byculla—that elected him. In any case it cannot affect prohibition, which is supported by a vast majority in the legislature. Prohibition is also insistently demanded by a large majority of the voters in the very constituency that elected Dr. Gilder. As for the threat that the community will declare a social boycott against him, we feel confident that the community as a whole will never stoop so low as to do such an unworthy thing. Inasmuch as Dr. Gilder's bold policy is a boon to the nation the Parsis ought to be particularly proud of him. The coercive methods of a section of the Parsis are going too far and need to be repudiated by right-thinking Parsis.

A Thought For The Day

My father told me that if I was going to do a lot of public speaking, the only thing to do was to acquire the contempt for one's audience which every good bore always possesses.

—The Hon. Peter Wood, 23-year-old son of Lord Halifax.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Why is it that a large man always takes a small woman seriously?

* * *

The man who talks in his sleep is lucky if his wife doesn't believe everything he says.

* * *

Beware of the statuesque girl. She is apt to give you the marble heart.

* * *

The more a man has, the more he wants—with the possible exception of the father of twins.

* * *

Don't force your advice upon people whose friendship you care for.

* * *

Love levels all things—with the possible exception of the head.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The first steps were the remilitarisation of the Rhineland and the annexation of Austria. He (Herr Hitler) was then faced with a neighbour, Czechoslovakia, which refused to fall in with his plan; there is no need to recall the circumstances in which that democratic republic was completely destroyed.

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

An orator at a Dadar anti-Prohibition meeting "paid his homage to the British Government for their benevolent rule in India and hoped that they would come to their rescue once again."

—Anglo-Indian Report.

The present writer hopes that Srijut B. F. Bharucha will once again write an indignant open letter to Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, who presided at the meeting, condemned the taxation measures of the Bombay Government and opined that the latter should have followed the lead of Madras.

So that's, so to speak, the how and why of the protest.

* * * *

Nine crores of Muslims, declared Mr. Jinnah at a meeting on Sunday, were not dependent on any one for the defence of their rights.

What! Not even on the one and only Quid-e-Azam?

* * * *

The Junior Colleague draws our attention to the report that the agenda, which faced the Executive of the Muslim League, contained thirteen items.

We have, however, tried to soothe his anxieties by assuring him that it is simply impossible to be superstitious about the Muslim League.

* * * *

The Executive Committee, we note, has not only expressed full sympathy with the Palestine Arabs in their fight for the freedom of their country but also decided to appoint a committee for collection of funds to afford relief to them.

When the Executive meets again, six months hence, it will, we have no doubt, have before it a full and exhaustive report by the sub-committee, formulating an All-India scheme for the collection of funds.

* * * *

Talking of the Muslim League, the rumour is utterly and absolutely without foundation that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has decided to collaborate with the Forward Bloc formally.

* * * *

According to a London message, the Queen Mother received the Maharajdhiraj of Burdwan on Saturday last.

It is expected that the Chorus Girl of the British Empire will also shortly appear before Their Majesties, the King and Queen and the little Princesses.

* * * *

LONDON, July 1.

A British subject, Mr. Anderson, was made to strip outside the British concession at Tientsin.

—Reuter.

We do hope that, in sheer decency, the British Government have resolutely averted their eyes from this indignity.

* * * *

Addressing through the Radio, Britain's civil volunteers, Mr. Neville Chamberlain praised them for their response to National service at great sacrifice of leisure, amusement and so on.

Modestly enough, however, he refrained from adding congratulations to himself because but for his great and historic invention of the theory of appeasement, the gratifying contingency would not have arisen.

* * * *

King Carol of Rumania declares that "we desire nothing of what belongs to others but we are determined to defend that which belongs to us."

That's just it. What "belongs to us", potentially belongs to the Nazis. To be determined to defend what, therefore, is an injustice and robbery, is provocation to which Dr. Goebbels must immediately reply.

* * * *

British: "Do you know, dad, that in some parts of India a man dosen't know his wife until he marries her?"

Dad: Why single out India?

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 25.

Self-styled "man of 1950," Mr. Harvey Noyes, of America, predicts revolutionary changes in men's dress within the next few years.

According to him, the well-dressed man of 1950 will wear clothes primarily for comfort. He created a great sensation when putting his ideas into practice, he appeared in the streets wearing a wine red satin blouse, a red corded silk ankle-length cape, lined with green taffeta and caught at the throat with a red band, trousers resembling medieval tights and soft leather shoes with one lace which ties across the top.

He predicts that this costume will be all the rage among men-about-town eleven years hence. "People laugh at me," he says, "but that does not bother me, because I feel just as much at home in my new outfit as I did in my other clothes."

* * *

Lord Inchcape who died recently at the age of 51, had coronary thrombosis. Statistics show that this disease, which is a product of modern civilisation, is on the increase, particularly among the professional and academic classes.

One of the coronary arteries becomes diseased and a blood clot forms which goes to the heart. Recently it has been found that men who work hard and take little exercise are particularly prone to it even in early middle age.

Coronary thrombosis is even more prevalent in the United States than in Britain. So much so that the left coronary artery has been called "the artery of sudden death."

Lord Wimborne, who also died recently, had a much rarer complaint known as Parkinson's Disease. This disease is a form of arterial paralysis. There is little that can be done to alleviate it. There is one symptom by which it can always be detected.

It is accompanied by a twitching of the fingers, and the thumb and index finger more constantly as if rolling a piece of paper. Lord Wimborne was caused much discomfort and inconvenience in his later years by this illness, but

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.
Mr. M. A. Jinnah (centre) and members of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee photographed at Mr. Jinnah's residence where they met on Sunday.

No Direct Action To Resist Wardha Scheme

LEAGUE'S ADVICE TO BIHAR MUSLIMS

Congress Ministries Warned Against Action To Combat "Communal Propaganda"

STOP 'JATHAS' TO HYDERABAD

BOMBAY, Monday.

QUESTIONS concerning the treatment of Muslims in Indian States like Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Patiala Cutch and Jodhpur, the grievances of Muslims in Congress administered provinces, the activities of the Hindu Maha Sabha and Arya Samaj in organising and despatching "Jathas" to Hyderabad with a view "to vindicate their religious rights and coerce the State authorities," were some of the main items considered by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League which had over eight hours' deliberations today, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

DECISION TAKEN: ACTION DEFERRED

Members of the League Cabinet who hailed from the Congress administered provinces, it is understood, acquainted the Committee with the latest position with regard to Muslims in their provinces. In this connection, it may be recalled, the Muslim League had appointed a Committee to investigate the grievances of Muslims in Congress governed provinces and a report known as the Pirpur Report was published. Later, representations were made by the League to the Viceroy inviting his attention to the "unjust manner" in which Muslims were being treated in these provinces.

TIME FOR VICEROY

The Working Committee reviewed the entire situation today. A final decision as to the action to be taken by the League was, however, deferred so as to allow the Viceroy sufficient time to consider the matter. In the meantime, the League Cabinet expressed the hope that the Viceroy would discharge the responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India Act, of safeguarding the life, however and property of Muslims.

WANTED DEFINITION

Another important item considered by the League Cabinet related to the resolutions passed at the recent Conference of Home Ministers at Simla, particularly the resolution which urged "provincial Governments to undertake concerted campaign against propaganda of a communal nature and against incitement to violence."

The Working Committee, it is understood, expressed apprehension that in the absence of an authoritative explanation as to what was meant by propaganda of a communal nature, Congress Ministries which in the opinion of the League, were opposed to the Muslim League movement, were likely to exploit the resolution and victimise the Muslim press and stifle Muslim public opinion by any and every pretext." The League Cabinet, therefore, requested the Home Department of the Government of India to issue a public statement explaining the implications of the resolution.

The League Cabinet, it is understood, wished to draw the attention of the Congress Ministries to the "grave consequences" which might follow any move on their part amounting to a misuse of the decision of the Home Ministers concerning action against propaganda of a communal nature.

MUSLIMS IN STATES

The League Cabinet also considered the treatment that was being meted out to Muslims in Indian States like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhavnagar, Patiala and Cutch. The Committee alleged that the treatment was unjust and urged the rulers concerned to redress the grievances of the State subjects and protect their life, honour and property and thus create a sense of security. This action alone, the League Cabinet opined, would prevent the situation in the States taking a serious turn.

The League Cabinet expressed its sympathy with the Muslim "Muhajarins" from Jaipur who were undergoing great hardship since they left Jaipur. The State authorities were urged to meet the just demands of the Muslims without further delay. At the same time, the Working Committee advised the Jaipur Muslims to suspend the civil disobedience movement and organise themselves effectively as their safety lay in their inherent strength.

STOP THESE "JATHAS"

The next question considered by the League Cabinet related to the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Arya Samaj in all the Provinces in organising "jathas" to Hyderabad. The view seems to have been expressed that the aim of these organisations was to coerce the State authorities. The League Cabinet emphasised the need for warning the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha that the bearing of these "jathas" and the "provocative slogans" raised by them created intense bitterness among Muslims. The Working Committee, it is understood, adopted a resolution urging the Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha to stop organising these "jathas" failing which, the Committee expressed, there was "every danger of stray clashes, leading on to a widespread inter-communal strife throughout the country. The League Cabinet also urged the Provincial Governments and the Paramount Power to take immediate action so as to ensure peace and transquility in the country.

ADVICE TO BIHAR MUSLIMS

The Working Committee advised the Bihar Provincial Muslim League not to launch civil disobedience against the introduction of the Wardha Scheme of Basic Education in that province and further advised the Provincial League to submit a memorial to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bihar and the Prime Minister of Bihar, representing their case and to report to the Working Committee the result of the representation.

The Wardha Scheme of Basic Education was scrutinised by the League Cabinet. The Committee it is understood, adopted a resolution disapproving of the Wardha Scheme on the ground, that apart from its origin and conception and its communal aspect, it was calculated to destroy Muslim culture and impose gradually but surely Hindu culture.

The Committee further opined that the text books prescribed under the Wardha Scheme were fundamentally opposed to Muslim culture.

ACTION AGAINST GHAZNAVI

The Muslim League Cabinet next considered the explanation given by Sir A. H. Gaznavi regarding his conduct as a member of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly and resignation from the Party. The Committee declined to take notice of the resignation tendered by Sir Abdul Halim from membership of the Council of the Muslim League after he had been served with a notice by the Honorary Secretary of the League, calling for an explanation as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against him.

The Working Committee decided to take disciplinary action against Sir Abdul Halim for four years. His name was removed from the register of the League and debarred his admission for four years.

The Working Committee welcomed the decision arrived at by the Indian Princes at their recent Conference in Bombay regarding Federation.

The Working Committee concluded its deliberations to-night.

World Achievement.

A New Method Of Prospecting.

It is an old saying that there is more than one way of killing a pig. There is also more than one way of searching for metals in the earth.

Prospecting is likely to become more scientific than ever before if the idea of two Swedish investigators is widely adopted. They are Dr Nils Brundin and Dr. Sven Palmqvist who search for hidden metal by examining the leaves of trees.

Fantastic though this may sound, it is nevertheless precisely what these scientists do. It is well-known that earth or gravel or water become impregnated with traces of any metal which lies buried in the neighbourhood. Minute examination of these is not always practicable, but a method of experimenting on the leaves of trees and shrubs has been discovered, and this eventually leads to the same result, the trees sending roots deep into the soil and the sap carrying up to the leaves minute traces of whatever metals may exist in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Brundin and Dr. Palmqvist ask only for supply of leaves taken from a given area. After reducing the leaves to ashes they find it possible to say quite definitely what metals are to be found in the region where the trees grew. If gold is there, traces of it will be found in the ashes, and if other metals are present they are sure to be indicated. Where no trees grow other vegetation may be treated in the same way and quite as successfully.

"Thetis" Inquiry Opens

Submarine Was Engaged In Acceptance Trial, Says Attorney-General

LONDON, July 3.

The public inquiry into the loss of the submarine "Thetis" commenced to-day before Justice Bucknill.

ORDER OF EVIDENCE

The Attorney-General, Sir Donald Somervell, representing the Admiralty, said that he proposed to call evidence in the following order:

Firstly, evidence of survivors who numbered four, regarding what happened at the time of the disaster.

Secondly, general procedure with regard to the trials of a vessel built under contract, the previous trials and history of the "Thetis".

Thirdly, the Davis Safety Apparatus and the actual drill and instruction in this connection on the "Thetis".

Fourthly, witnesses from the Tug which accompanied the "Thetis".

Fifthly, steps taken when the submarine failed to reach the surface and the vessels and aeroplanes sent to search and assist.

Sixthly, the actions of the rescue vessels when the submarine had been located, and

Seventhly, evidence from the Admiralty regarding the policy affecting the safety of those serving in submarines.

Sir Donald observed that he need not say what anxious, careful and repeated consideration had been given to the matter of the best method of saving life from a submarine, where possible, and the result of that policy in the structure of the "Thetis" with two escape chambers to be used with the Davis Apparatus.

Sir Donald revealed that the "Thetis" was engaged on an acceptance trial prior to being taken over at the time of the disaster and there was "evidence which may or may not have importance that on the morning of June 1 there was some discussion as to the trial".

DIVE SIGNAL

Sir Donald Somervell said that the "Thetis" gave the signal that she was proposing to dive. The tanks were slowly flooded and the submarine was found light forward. When a submarine was on trial she was without complement of torpedoes and in order to trim the vessel it was not unusual to flood the torpedo tubes. Lieutenant Woods decided to see if five and six tubes were flooded. Woods opened the test cock of five torpedo tube and there was no sign of water, but as the door opened water poured into the compartment. Woods was so certain of the safety cap on the tube that when the water poured in he thought there was some fracture.

SHIP HITS BOTTOM

Sir Donald Somervell observed that from the rate water had entered, they had an indication that the cap was in fact open. The men escaped from the compartment with difficulty and though the men endeavoured to close the bulkhead, water entered the next compartment and as a result of the flooding the ship hit the bottom. Indicater buoys and smoke candles were released. It was found impossible to blow any of the main tanks and the only way to get the bow off bottom appeared to be to get rid of water in two of the flooded forward compartments. This could only be done if the rear door in communication with the sea could be closed.

FUTILE EFFORTS.

At the risk of their lives Lieutenant Woods and Chapman made attempts to shut the door. They had to proceed 'via' the forward Davis Escape Chamber and this was a very complicated arrangement involving the gravest risks owing to forward flooding. After several abortive attempts the scheme was abandoned, as the men were unable to withstand the pressure and they felt nothing could be done without outside assistance. It was arranged that a man or men should escape by the Davis Apparatus with plan which could be communicated to those on surface, if a vessel was found. It was then 20-00 hours and it was clear to those in the submarine that they had not been located.

DRAMATIC DETAILS

Captain Oram added dramatic details to the Attorney-General's picture of the disaster when he gave evidence. Capt. Oram said that when they were waiting the arrival of the rescue vessels, all food in the submarine was in the flooded compartment and he added: "That did not matter as one did not feel hunger". Describing the reason why no men went to the surface during the night of June 1, Capt. Oram said there was a strong tide and it would have meant certain death unless ships were in the near vicinity. Capt. Oram added that by 19/00 on June 1 it was necessary to take deep distressing breaths even when not active. Many men were yawning and watering from the eyes was continuous. They felt great lassitude and it required a distinct mental effort to co-ordinate the mind with action.

NO DIFFICULTY

Capt. Oram added when he reached the surface he felt entirely hopeful of others being able to escape as his own escape had presented no difficulty. In his opinion three men drowned in the Escape Chamber must have operated the apparatus incorrectly.

Asked to suggest the reason why no further men escaped, Capt. Oram said: "I can only suppose some major disaster occurred to the men inside the submarine".

Asked about the possibility of cutting a hole in the stern, Capt. Oram declared that to cut a hole in the after compartment was highly dangerous, as the compartment was only just showing above the water and the submarine was artificially held up by a single wire. With a tremor of emotion in his voice, Capt. Oram spoke of "the very gallant behaviour of all the men aboard. I saw no sign of panic at any time. Whenever there was any work to be done I heard the men talking and joining untill the four air caused them to keep quiet. They showed quiet bravery, of which the memory will live with me for ever".

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

HUGE GRANTS FOR WAR DEPT.

Roosevelt Signs Bill

HYDE PARK (New York), July 3.

President Roosevelt has signed a Bill giving the War Department 293,895,547 dollars in cash to spend primarily on new warplanes.

A measure to complete President's 552 million dollars emergency defence programme raises the outlay for the defence fiscal year beginning July 1 to the unprecedented peace-time total of 1,783,187,847 dollars.—Reuter.

SURPRISES AT WIMBLEDON

Bad Day For England: Austin In Poor Form

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon weather was fine and sunny with light breeze. Henkel eliminated Kukul Jevic surprisingly easily. Henkel will meet Cooke in Semi-final.

Cooke's win over Austin was also a surprisingly easy win. Austin was only the shadow of his former self, although he displayed occasional flashes of brilliance, notably passing shots, but generally his timing was poor.

Yet another surprisingly easy win was Puncec's, who beat Eugene Smith (America) 6/0; 6/2; 6/2 in quarter-final.

It was generally a bad day for Britain, Mrs. Fabyan (America) beating Dorothy Round Little 6/1; 6/6; 6/2; in fourth round.

Little was overdriving and her net play was poor. She rallied in the second set, but was tired in the third set.

Mathieu eliminated Valerie Scott 6/3; 4/6; 6/2; and Jacobs beat Margot Lumb 6/2; 7/5; but Stammers saved the day beating Henrotin (France) 7/5; 6/2.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOLF QUALIFYING ROUNDS

ST. ANDREWS, July 3.

When the British Open Golf Championship matches commenced to-day, weather was overcast but conditions were good. At the start a slight breeze presented no difficulties, although there was a possibility that a shower, which preceded the start would be repeated. The qualifying round will be played to-day and to-morrow and the first 130 players will qualify for the Championship proper on Wednesday.

J. Bruen, the 19-year Irish boy, and one of the favourites, had the score of 69 over the old course.

John Bulla, United States, had 72 over the new course.

The present leaders on the old course are Bruen and Lawson Little, both 69, and Norman Sutton of Leigh 71. On the new course Allis 69, Hastings (Scotland) 71, Reginald Whitcombe (Holder) 72. Other scores on the new course are Cotton 78 and Locke 74.—Reuter.

Cambridge Skittled Out In Inter-'Varsity Match

OXFORD MAKE 273 RUNS FOR 3 WKTS. AT CLOSE OF PLAY

LONDON, July 3.

In the Inter-'Varsity cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge which began at Lords on Saturday, Cambridge resuming their first innings were all out for 157 (Evans 4 for 55).

Oxford in their second innings had made 273 for three at close (Lomas 91, Proud 57).

At Lord's the sky was overcast, but the wicket was good when Cambridge resumed their first innings on the second day of the Inter-'Varsity match.

Cambridge lost their first three wickets in quick succession for the addition of 18 runs only.

Evans claimed the first two wickets, those of Mann, whom he bowled for 13 (41—1) and of Thompson, for 2 runs (43—2).

Blake, who joined Carris, was out l.b.w. to MacIndoe for one (44—3).

Broadhurst was now associated with Carris and the pair carried the score to 73, when Carris was given out l.b.w. to MacIndoe (73—4)

Studd, who joined Broadhurst did not stay long, being bowled by Marsham for 7 (93—5). Marsham also claimed the next wicket, that of Broadhurst, who was caught by MacIndoe, when 34 (122—6—34).

At lunch Dickinson and Downes were batting with 22 and 3 respectively with the score at 129—6.

On resumption after lunch Downes was bowled by Evans before he had added to his lunch score (129—7). and Dickinson was run-out for 26 (136—8).

Gillespie and Shirreff came together but 11 runs later the latter was caught by Lomas off Evans for 2 (147—9).

The last wicket fell when Webster was caught by Blagg, off MacIndoe for 4.

Gillespie remained not-out with 16 runs to his credit.

Cambridge were all out for 157.

Oxford opened their innings through Sale and Lomas. They suffered their first loss at 24 when Sale was given l.b.w. to Webster for 19.

Proud joined Lomas and they were batting with 20 and 25 respectively with the total at 72 for one, when tea was taken.

Oxford were in a strong position at the close, having piled up 273 runs for three wickets, thanks largely to a brilliant innings by Lomas who contributed 91 and an outstanding contribution of 87 by Proud.

On resumption after tea Proud and Lomas carried the score to 193 when Proud was run out for 87 (193|2).

Stanning joined Lomas, but nine short of a century the latter was caught by Blake off Gillespie (218|3).

Eagar was now associated with Stanning and the pair were batting with 27 and 39 respectively, when stumps were drawn with the total at 273 for three.

Cambridge first innings bowling:—

Lomas was caught in longfield in the third attempt. He gave no chances otherwise. His score included eleven fours. He was at the wicket for 195 minutes.

Scores:—

CAMBRIDGE: (FIRST INNINGS)	
Carris, l.b.w., b MacIndoe	44
Mann, b Evans	13
Thompson, b Evans	2
Blake, l.b.w., b MacIndoe	1
Broadhurst, c MacIndoe, b Marsham	34
Studd, b Marsham	7
Downes, b Evans	3
Dickinson, (run-out)	26
Shirreff, c Lomas, b Evans	2
Webster, c Blagg, b MacIndoe	4
Gillespie, (not-out)	16
Extras	5
Total	157

Bowling:—
MacIndoe 3 32.
Evans 4|55.
Pether 0|23.
Marsham 2|42.

OXFORD: (SECOND INNINGS)	
Sale, l.b.w., Webster	19
Proud, (run-out)	87
Lomas, c Blake, b Gillespie	91
Stanning, (not-out)	39
Eager, (not-out)	27
Total (for 3 wickets)	273

NO RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET

LONDON, July 3.

In connection with rumours with regard to the possibility of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden joining the Cabinet, "Reuter's" lobby correspondent says that there appears to be no substantial ground for the idea that Mr. Eden may return to office at an early date.

The position of Mr. Churchill is less certain, though there is no confirmation in best informed quarters of the reports that the Prime Minister is considering his inclusion in the Cabinet. The greatest chance of Mr. Churchill joining the Government will be provided by any Cabinet reconstruction in the event of the situation becoming particularly critical, but at present there is no sign of a Cabinet reconstruction.

Undoubtedly some pressure of being attempted in Mr. Churchill's behalf, but there appears to be no immediate foundation for current stories with regard to his chances.—Reuter.

LADY LINLITHGOW IN ATHENS

ATHENS, July 3.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow arrived by the K. L. M. from Alexandria and is spending the night here. She is leaving for London to-morrow.—Reuter.

Atrocities In Palestine

Butler Describes Reports As Mendacious

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Butler said that he was aware that numerous mendacious reports had been circulated by various agencies with the intention of giving an entirely false impression regarding the Palestine situation, when he was asked if his attention has been drawn to German propaganda containing stories of atrocities and torture committed by British forces alleged to be emanating from the Arab centre in London.

Mr. Butler added that news items dealing with true facts of the situation were appropriately broadcast by the B. B. C.—Reuter.

30 ARRESTS IN MADURA

Knitting Works Strike Developments

MADURA, July 3.

Thirty persons were arrested by the police this noon following the dispersal of a crowd in connection with the Madura Knitting Works strike when some picketers obstructed a car carrying things to the company premises.

The arrested persons include some picketers. Vigorous picketing continues.

To-day the management of the company issued a notice announcing the dismissal of 200 workers who failed to join work to-day in accordance with their previous notice.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO BOMB EXPLOSION

3 Persons Arrested In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

In connection with the bomb explosion here three days ago, three men have been arrested so far following statements made by the boy who acted as watchmen of the library where the explosion occurred.—United Press.

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Subhas' Charge Against Congress Ministries

PLEA FOR SUPPORT TO FORWARD BLOC AND STRENGTHENING OF CONGRESS

THAT HE WAS STILL PREPARED TO REVISE HIS ATTITUDE AND ADOPT AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMME, IF IT WAS BETTER THAN THE PRESENT ONE; BUT IF THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE WAS TO SUPPORT THE PRESENT POLICY OF DRIFT IN THE CONGRESS, HE WOULD EXPECT THE COUNTRY TO FULLY SUPPORT HIM, was the plea made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in an address to the Students of Bombay, at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening, before his departure for Jubbulpore.

Mr. Bose, who came an hour later than the time announced, was received with a tremendous ovation.

Mr. Bose in the course of his speech traced the events from the last presidential election to the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' and said that at one time people had doubted if he had not been overtaken by the lure of office. But his stand had showed up the uncompromising attitude of the Right Wing and had also brought into relief the exact strength of the Leftist elements.

He dwelt at length on the theory of progress through conflict and expounded his view that an internal conflict at the present juncture was better than at a time of external crisis.

DOOR STILL OPEN

He further stated that he had always been ready and was even now ready to line up with the Rightists, if they put forward a militant programme of struggle against Imperialism.

He stated that the Right Wing had lost contact with the anti-Imperialist elements, had forfeited the confidence of masses from which it drew its strength and was merely carrying on on its prestige. It had created the Ministries and it was sustained by them.

CHARGE AGAINST MINISTRIES

He made a survey of the activities of the Congress Ministries in all Provinces and said that the very fact that the Madras Ministry had to invoke the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act against the Hyderabad Satyagrahis, the very fact that the Bombay Ministry had to open fire on workers and threaten to use teargas on women, the very fact that the Bihar Ministry had to treat a person like Rahul Sankirtyayana in the manner it did, showed that the Ministries had lost the revolutionary mentality and had forgotten the revolutionary role of the Congress.

In this domestic quarrel, however, he asked them to remember that they were all agreed about one thing, namely, that they must strengthen the Congress and make it an ideal fighting organisation. He was prepared to suspend his judgment, if a better way of achieving that aim was pointed out to him and he was prepared to adopt it.

But he felt that only by mobilising the Left elements on a common platform could they induce the Right Wing to resume the struggle for Independence, and in that task he appealed for their full support.

Support To Railway Workers' March

(From A Correspondent)

A largely attended meeting of Railway Workers was held at Dadar Dhuru Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. L. K. Oak, the Generai Secretary of B.B.C.I. Railwaymen's Union. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. D. S. Vaidya, Shankar Lingam, G. H. Kale, Potkar, Shivbishal and others. The meeting decided to participate in the 19th July demonstration and thus declare their solidarity with the demands placed by the Railwaymen's Federation before the Railway Board.

On Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Shankar Lingam a meeting of representatives of various Railway Unions in Bombay was held at Parel. The meeting decided to participate in the Railway Workers' March on the 19th July in Bombay on the eve of Railway Board's meeting.

SUBHAS SUPPORTS PUNJAB KISAN FIGHT

Babu Subash Chandra Bose in the course of a statement regarding Kisan Morcha of Lahore says:—

Due to the over-bearing unsympathetic conduct of the Unionist Government, the District Kisan Committee of Lahore has felt compelled to launch Civil Disobedience against the enhancement of land revenue. I am told that up-to-date 1,700 persons have been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They include 200 Kisan women also, out of whom 75 are still in jail. I am further given to understand that during these three months of struggle four persons died in jail, including a seven-months-old child of Mr. Yograj. The sacrifices are sterling and the heroic and determined manner in which the struggle is being carried on gives credit to the organisers of the movement. The so-called Kisan Government of the Punjab stands unmasked. The Kisans deserve fullest support and sympathy of the public.

Subhas Attends Variety Show

(From A. Correspondent)

In aid of the Hindi Bhashi Association, a variety show was arranged in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday July 2 under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The programme comprised of Yogic feats, archery, music and dancing.

Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka on behalf of the Hindi Bhashi Association welcomed Mr. Bose.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose congratulated the organisers of the show on the entertaining performance and wished the Association prosperity.

SPEED UP FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

CUTTACK, July 3

Presiding over the jagatsinghpur Thana Political Conference yesterday, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, observed that the ministerial programme of the Congress was a very small matter in the fight for freedom. But constructive programme should be speeded up, so that the Nation might win Swaraj.

A resolution reiterating faith in the Gandhian leadership was passed at the conference, which is again meeting to-day.—United Press

SUBHAS' MESSAGE TO CITY OFFICE OF 'FORWARD BLOC'

Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose has given the following message to the 'Forward Bloc' office in Bombay City:—

"It gives me great pleasure to perform the opening ceremony of the 'Congress Forward Bloc' Office in Bombay City. During the last ten days the 'Forward Bloc' moved forward with rapid strides. A wave of public enthusiasm has carried us forward with such speed and it is a hopeful augury for the 'Bloc' that we had begun so well "Well begun is half done"—as they say—and I have no doubt in my mind that we shall grow from strength to strength as the days roll by. "Forward Bloc" has come into existence at just the right time and it is the product of historical and national causes. I thank most heartily all those who have so far backed up this new movement. I have only to remind them that our work has just begun. We have to build up the 'Forward Bloc'—put its programme into operation—revolutionise the Congress—fight British Imperialism and win freedom for India. We cannot rest on our oars till India becomes a land of free men and free women".

CUTTACK. — Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, Secretary of the Cuttack District Congress Committee has circularied the Congressmen of Jaipur drawing their attention to the Congress ban on joining official functions, and urging them not to join or help any official function in any manner.—United Press

BHARATPUR ARRESTS FOR HARTAL

MUTTRA, July 3.

(From A Correspondent.)

The latest information received from Deeg, a prominent town in Bharatpur State, states that in connection with the procession and hartal observed on 28th, 29th and 30th June, 33 persons have been arrested so far. Six persons received minor injuries, two of them serious, in the assault alleged to have been made by the police.

A SHORT STORY

WHAT A SURPRISE

BY VIC YARDMAN

It is often said of criminals: "Had So and So devoted his prowess and talents to honest labour what a fine and brilliant man he would have been!" This could not have been true of Tex Emmott. Tex Emmott turned outlaw because he wanted to, because it was his blood, because every fibre of his being cried out for adventure and excitement and power.

It is true that Tex was smart, but it is doubtful whether that brilliance would have betrayed itself had the course of his life followed honest channels. Tex's brilliance, chiefly, was born of necessity in escaping the law.

Yes, Tex was smart, smarter, it seemed, than the law officers who tried to track him down; smarter than the people he robbed. He was ruthless, too. He didn't kill unnecessarily, but he killed whenever there was the slightest chance that not killing might lead to his capture. He killed matter-of-factly and without mercy.

Within a year from the day he walked alone into the tiny bank at Rivermouth at high noon, shot the cashier and made off with dol. 10,000 in cash, Tex Emmott became the terror of the West. He was sought by the authorities of five States. The mere mention of his name was enough to bring frightened looks to women's faces and cause men to curse.

The Rivermouth job, which was Tex's first, was the only job he attempted single-handed. He gathered about him a half dozen men of his own brand. Seasoned criminals, escaped convicts; men who were courageous so long as they had a gun in their hands, smart men. Smart, but not as smart as Tex. He was their leader their superior. He was the brains of the organisation, and those who worked with him never disputed his position.

Five thousand dollars in cash rewards were offered for Tex's capture that first year. The fact of these rewards amused Tex but they annoyed him, too. The one possible weakness in his character as is the case with many criminals, was vanity. Pride. He considered himself a bigger man than dols. 5,000. He was contemptuous of a state or county that would dole out a paltry five grand for the capture of such a notorious bad man as himself.

"Kind of insulting," he said to Red Cameron, his first lieutenant the day the two first came across the printed notice. "A lousy five grand! You'd think I was some two-bit pickpocket."

Red Cameron grinned. "You ain't got no kick comin,' boss. Look it me! They ain't offerein' a cent fer me!"

"That," said Red, "is because I'm the brains of this outfit. I get credit for all the jobs, when is as it should be. They wouldn't be no jobs pulled if it wasn't for me planning 'em." He reached past the head of his pinto and tore the notice from the tree to which it was nailed. "Watch my smoke, Red. That reward'll be trippled before I'm through."

It was. During the next six months' Tex Emmott and his gang

Tom Emmott sneered in pleased contempt when he saw the figures mounting.

pulled off a series of jobs that made crime history. The total take was dols 25,000 and about dols. 10,000 worth of jewels. Five men and a woman lay dead, shot down by Tex's guns.

The authorities were driven to distraction, harassed by irate citizens demanding action or new sheriffs. The reward of dols. 5,000 was increased to dols. 8,000 then to dols. 10,000. Tex Emmott sneered in pleased contempt when he saw the figures mounting.

"They're learning! They're learning I'm a big shot! You wait! It'll hit dols. 20,000 before I'm through.

With Tex, the raising of the reward was like a game, like a goal to be won, like raising the quota in a charity drive. Another month passed. The reward rose to dols. 12,000, to dols. 15,000. A certain pride began to surge through Tex Emmott's being. "One more job. A couple of guys knocked off, maybe. A dame slugged. That'll do it. Wait and see!"

Exactly two years and a day after Tex Emmott's first job, the sheriff of Maverick county, Charlie Ingalls by name, posted a reward of 20,000 dollars for Tex Emmott, dead or alive. Charlie had made a special trip down to the state capitol to have the amount authorized. Charlie was new in office. He was young and just married. He liked his work; he wanted to win the faith and confidence of the people he served. He knew that if he could place Tex Emmott behind bars he'd be assured of his position for life.

Charlie wasn't a fool. The task he had cut out for himself seemed impossible. Old timers had failed. Posse after posse had combed the hills in vain. Charlie was smart. Smart without being vain. And that is why he had an advantage over Tex Emmott.

Two days after the 20,000 dollars reward was posted, a man on a black horse rode up to Charlie's office. A limp figure was draped across the man's saddle. The figure was that of Tex Emmott.

"I come to collect the 20,000 dollars," said Red Cameron, "and the immunity you promised."

Yes, Red had betrayed his boss for 20,000 dollars and a full pardon. It was a good deal. An excellent deal. Folks were satisfied and Charlie got re-elected. He was often asked about capturing Tex Emmott; asked, too, why he didn't employ the same tactics in outsmarting other criminals.

"There won't be another like Tex for a long time," he explained. "Won't be another worth that much money, or that vain or that smart. Tex only lacked in one thing: It never occurred to him that the men who worked with him didn't have his principles. They were in the business for money, and 20,000 dollars is a lot in any man's language."

FORWARD BLOC

Subhas Names Personnel Of A.-I. Council

BOMBAY, July 3.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Founder of the "Forward Bloc" has announced the names on the All-India Council of the "Forward Bloc."

The following is the personnel:—

PRESIDENT:—Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose; VICE PRESIDENT:—Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar (Punjab); GENERAL SECRETARY:—Lala Shankerlal (Delhi); SECRETARIES:—Pandit Bishambhar Dayal Tripathi and Mr. K. F. Nariman; TREASURER:—Mr. Nathalal D. Parekh; MEMBERS:—Mr. Akbar Shah, Pleader, Nowshera, Dr. Satyapal, M.L.A. (Punjab), Mr. Ram Kishen (Punjab), Mr. R. S. Ruikar (C. P.), Mr. Ashrafuddin Chowdhury (Bengal), Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Seth Damodar Swarup, M.L.A. (U. P.) Mr. Abdul Rahman, M.L.A. (Kerala), Mr. Indulal Yagnik (Gujrat); ORGANISING SECRETARY:—Mr. H. V. Kamath.

The names of one more Vice-President, two Secretaries and six ordinary members will be announced later.

SEVENTH ARYA DICTATOR ARRESTED

AURANGABAD, July 3.

Pandit Budhdeo Vidyalankar, the seventh Dictator of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha courted arrest here yesterday with 282 Satyagrahis by defying the orders of the police in pursuance of the Arya Satyagraha campaign.

He arrived here in a special train. The party was met by the Railway Police Inspector and the Commissioner and Collector.

Pt. Budhdeo filed out of the station followed by the batch of the volunteers outside the station limits which was guarded by armed police who had cleared all the approaches and prohibited press reporters long before the train arrived.

Immediately on reaching the clearing Pt. Budhdeo began addressing the Satyagrahis, whereupon the Inspector directed them to disperse. On their refusal to do so they were arrested and taken in lorries to the Town Hall, where about 30 clerks were kept ready for the "panchnama" work. —United Press.

1,000 Bags Of Fish Reduced To Ashes

KARACHI, July 3.

One thousand bags of fish were reduced to ashes when a serious fire broke out this morning in a bone mill near Menghopir.—United Press.

In The Corporation Hall

(By Our Special Correspondent)

It seems as if the May agenda of the Corporation will still be left over for quite some part of July. There are 82 resolutions in May and only seventy-two of these have been disposed off. This puts back the affairs of the Corporation by over a month.

Yesterday half an hour was spent in discussing the resolution moved by Mr. M. R. Masani, "that a committee consisting of—be appointed to investigate into and consider in consultation with the Commissioner, the terms of employment of the lower-paid employees of the Corporation, including their remuneration, hours of work, permanency, etc. and to make their recommendations thereon at an early date."

Point two. Mr. Muncherji Joshi moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to report through the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee as to the advisability of providing a public urinal under or near the archway of the Tilak Bridge, which is considered a necessity for the convenience of the residents of the Hindu community as well as the area known as Vincent Square."

I ask you, just consider the wording of this resolution. The Commissioner is requested to report, not being allowed to decide for himself; then he must report through the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee just in case they should get offended, I suppose; as to the advisability of providing a public urinal . . . .

Well, what's wrong with that? Nothing except that one would hardly have expected Mr. Parelkar to trace the history of the Corporation's resolutions on the subject of urinals, nor does one expect Mr. Joshi to get hot and bothered and flustered about Mr. Parelkar on urinals. And at the end of ten perfectly good minutes, the Commissioner smilingly gets up to say a site has already been selected. Possibly by the time the resolution would be carried and Mr. Parelkar and Mr. Joshi had finished explaining to each other their mutual misunderstandings on the question of urinals, (through the Commissioner and the Public Relief and the Public Health Committee) the urinal will already have cropped up under Tilak Bridge. Well, I forgot to find out what actually happened to that urinal resolution.

One notes with great satisfaction the Mayor's restraint in using the sacred hammer. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, celebrating the retention of Bombay Time in the Corporation, was distributing sweets in the lobbies and the tea room. One would not be surprised if he now went on six months' leave after the strain of that resolution.

NO OBJECTIONABLE SLOGANS

Arya Leader Contradicts Allegations

MANMAD, July 3.

Swami Swatantranandji, President of the War Council of Arya Satyagraha, has issued a statement challenging the correctness of the official statement recently issued declaring that official reports from several districts showed that slogans of "Islam Murdabad" and "Nizam Murdabad" were being shouted by Arya Samaj jathas.

He adds: "From the very start of the Arya Satyagraha strictest instructions were issued to the Jathas not to utter slogans against the religion or person of the Nizam and avoid causing provocation by word or action to any community.

UNAUTHENTICATED.

"Such reports from the district officers appear to be based on unauthenticated reports by police or C.I.D., who make allegations to discredit the Arya Samaj. If any objectionable slogans were uttered, it was the duty of the authorities to bring it to the notice of the local Arya Samaj office-bearers. The Arya Satyagraha Samiti at several times reiterated its belief that slogans were likely to injure the feelings of others against the true spirit of Satyagraha and also acted accordingly.

"Inspite of this some Muslims at some places, for instance Kaithal, made entirely unprovoked attacks on Arya Satyagrahis. The Punjab Government has not only failed in its duty to protect the legitimate activities of the Arya Samjists but has exhibited prejudice in blaming the Arya Samaj for what it has never done."—United Press.

Eighth Arya Dictator

AURANGABAD, July 3.

Mr. Vinayakrao, Bar-at-Law, eighth Dictator of Arya Satyagraha, a graduate of Gurukul Kangri, will offer Satyagraha on July 22.

An appeal has been made in this connection by Arya leaders to graduates of the Gurukul in particular to follow in his footsteps and join the Jatha of Satyagrahis, which will offer Satyagraha with him.—United Press.

AIR WARDENS FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, July 3.

The renewed war scare in Europe has given fresh impetus to the training of Air Wardens for the city of Karachi. In the classes to-day, Wardens were given a practical demonstration of anti-gas masks and respirators. They were taught how to use them when occasion arises.

Air Wardens, who include two ladies, are coached up every Monday. Dr. Billimoria, Health Officer, assisted by two European officers, takes up the classes. Shortly there will be a test, whereafter the Wardens will be assigned to duties in different zones of the city for the protection of the civil population.—United Press.

KISANS DEFY BAN

Leader And 34 Others Arrested

MADHUBANI, July 3.

Shouting slogans derogatory to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madhubani, the Police and the Government, a number of Kisans defied the orders of the Deputy Magistrate on duty and cut two "cuttahs" of hemp grown on Raj Zirat lands attached by the Court.

Ramlochan, who was leading the Kisans, was arrested with ten others. Twenty-four others have also been arrested.—United Press.

Sentences On Sunnis Reduced

LUCKNOW, July 3.

Consequent on the suspension of the "Madhe Sahaba" agitation in Rae Bareli, the U. P. Government have decided to suspend and reduce terms of sentences of about 200 Sunnis who were arrested and convicted in connection with the agitation, and it is expected that all of them will be released shortly.—United Press.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Ah Ha! So Jeff Goes in for Boilers as Well as Broilers, Meaning Chickens of Course By BUD FISHER

NEWS FLASH!-- A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION HAS JUST BEEN REPORTED IN SCHMALZ PIE FACTORY! THE BOILER BLEW UP AND INJURED MANY EMPLOYEES -----
WHAT? FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE! JEFF WORKS THERE!
I GOT JEFF A JOB THERE ONLY YESTERDAY! -AND I THOUGHT MY WORRIES WERE OVER FOR A WHILE!
JEFF! THE EXPLOSION WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF IT?
VERY SIMPLE, MUTT! THE BOILER WAS EMPTY-
-AND THE ENGINEER WAS FULL!
5-26
Fisher

CONGRESS PARTIES IN LOCAL BOARDS

Poona Conference Discussions: Instructions To Be Issued

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: July 3.

Common problems confronting the Congress Parties in the Local Boards, were discussed at an informal conference of the Presidents of the Local Boards, Secretaries of the Congress Parties in the Boards and Chairman of the School Boards from various districts of Maharashtra, held here yesterday and to-day.

Representatives from all districts, where Congress is in power, except from East Khandesh and Bombay Suburban District, attended Conference. Ahmednagar district, the Local Board President Mr. K. B. Deshmukh of which has been expelled, was represented by Mr. Bhalerao, the Secretary of the Party. Other districts which were represented were Alibag, Sholapur, Nasik, Satara, West Khandesh and Poona.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Shankar Rao Deo were present at the deliberations. Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, and Hon Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, attended this morning's sitting.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS.

Besides the question of co-ordination in the matters of general administration and policy of all the Local Board Congress Parties in the Province, the Conference had a good amount of discussion about rooting out of the corruption, enforcement of strictest discipline, and improvement of the general tone of the administration of the Local Bodies in the Province.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE ISSUED.

The Conference, which concluded its deliberations this morning, did not formulate any decisions, but it is understood that concrete proposals in view of the discussions which were held at the Conference will be soon forwarded in the forms of suggestions for action to the various Local Boards where the Congress parties are in power.

Fate Of Danzig Sealed

(Continued from page 1)

fortresses and barracks, and the lightning landing of munitions at night time under a curtain of secrecy.

Polish circles say that they know that all this is going on and that they can confidently wait. The Nazis deny that the events have any sinister intent.

BARBED WIRES REPLACE CROPS

Green and ripe corn is now being cut and gathered and barbed wire entanglements are being hastily constructed in its place on the German side of the Polish-German frontier in the district of Firchan along the Corridor.

Orders from the Polish and German sides to avoid small incidents which might precipitate action are being scrupulously observed by every one.

PROCESSION OF POLISH VESSELS

The present apparent deadlock in Nazi-Polish contacts may be broken by Polish representations to the Senate in the near future.

Last night Danzig citizens watched from Zoppot Pier an illuminated procession of the Polish war-merchant and fishing vessels through the bay to mark the climax of the Polish Eucharistic Congress, taking place in Gydnia during the last few days.

General Haller, the organiser of the Polish Legion of the French Army in the Great War was aboard one of the warships together with Cardinal Halland and twelve Bishops.

DON'T DOUBT GERMAN STRENGTH

A telegram from Berlin says:—

A stern warning to the world not to doubt the strength of Germany's Western fortifications was uttered by Herr Hess, Herr Hitler's Deputy.

He said: "Despite all uncertainty Germany sees no reason why any nation should actually send its soldiers to such suicide. A large scale attempt (against fortifications) would be an unimaginable catastrophe for the attackers. Germany looks confidently into the future. She waits."

ARM, UNITE, WATCH!

"Arm, Unite, Watch—it is by these words that citizens anxious for the salvation of their country must be guided," declared M. Lebrun at a banquet, celebrating the Wine Week.

He added: "France believes in the blessing of peace, but at the same time she accepts the responsibilities which it imposes and the sacrifices which are indispensable for her defence and to allow her to fulfil her obligations in agreements with nations which, like herself, speak the language of reason. She feels that, if nations could express themselves by a sincere plebiscite, a majority would join the Western Democracies in an effort to recognise a peace front."—Reuter.

Nazi Leader's Defiant Speech In Danzig

DANZIG, July 2

Herr Foerster speaking at a wildly cheering District Party rally declared in words addressed to Britain and her allies:

"We stand firm. We want to return to Germany and we are going to return to Germany. One word of the Fuehrer's carries ten thousand times more weight with us than all the war cries and the lying provocation of the world.

In Danzig no one need disturb himself—no measures by Poland can frighten Danzig.

If the Fuehrer brings freedom to Danzig then this German population will stand together as one man in brazen loyalty to the Fuehrer and Germany and it will be prepared for any sacrifices that the Fuehrer demands—sacrifices not only of goods but of blood and life."

Herr Foerster concluded: "The encirclement powers are prepared in opposition to all their theories of self-determination to go to war in order that right may not be right but remain for ever wrong. They are ready to deliver Danzig to Poland rather than agree to fulfilment of the desire of the solid Danzig population for a return to the Reich."

All is absolutely calm in Berlin to-night. The newspapers print short paragraphs dealing with rumours in the London and Paris press concerning Danzig about which there is no excitement here whatever.

Herr Hitler was present at the state funeral of General Knockenheer, Commander-in-Chief of the Tenth Army Corps at Hamburg, who died on Wednesday.—Reuter.

CRIPPS APPEAL TO GERMAN WORKERS

LONDON, July 3.

Sir Stafford Cripps M. P. addressing a miners' meeting at Gloucester reinforced yesterday's labour message to the German people and said that Britons had no quarrel with the German working class whom they wanted to see happier than they were.

The German people should understand that "We love our country and our freedom as they love their country and we would do all that is in our power if necessity arises to defend our country from domination. Let it be understood that we will not tolerate oppression by others. We are ready as united nation to defend ourselves."

Sir Stafford Cripps insisted that the safety and future of the world was dependent upon a firm alliance with Russia.—Reuter.

MYSORE CONGRESS DEMANDS

Attempt To Be Made To Reach Settlement

BANGALORE, July 3.

After six hours deliberations, the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress have decided, it is understood, to approach the Government with the demands of the Mysore State Congress and see if an honourable settlement could be reached, thus avoiding a conflict.

This decision which is in keeping with the adivce tendered by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will have to be ratified by the All Mysore Congress Committee which meets at Arsikere on July 8 and 9. The Working Committee considered various amendments to the constitution of the Mysore State Congress.—United Press.

Stop That Indiscipline

Kripalani's Instructions On Criticism Of A.I.C.C. Resolution

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The following circular has been sent to all Provincial Congress Committees from the A.I.C.C. office by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress:

"It has come to my notice that subordinate Congress Committees have in various places passed resolutions calling in question the decision of the A.I.C.C. Several committees have organised meetings to condemn its decisions arrived at by the only democratic method, that is by a majority vote. It must be realised that all Congress Committees are under the jurisdiction of the A.I.C.C. They have to work under it and carry out its instructions. If the subordinate organisations question the authority of the superior organisation under which they have to work and whose instructions they have to carry out, there will be no discipline left in our organisation. If we allow such indiscipline unchecked we may despair of organising the country for any effective action against our opponents.

"I, therefore, request all the Provincial Congress Committees to warn the Congress Committees subordinate to them against all such undesirable activities. Where warning proves ineffective action may be taken. It must, however, be understood that a request or suggestion can always be made to the A.I.C.C."—United Press.

SUBHAS MEETS JINNAH

(Continued from page 1

closeted with him for nearly thirty-five minutes.

A suggestion, it is understood, had been made recently to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose that he should collaborate with the Independent Labour Party on all questions where there was agreement of views, as such collaboration was likely to facilitate the work of the "Forward Bloc." It may also be mentioned in this connection that Dr. Ambedkar has been, for some time, friendly with the "Leftists." At a party given in Bombay to Swami Sahajanand, it may be remembered, Dr. Ambedkar had said that he would join any movement to fight Federation. It is with this background that the parleys seemed to have started to-day.

NEED FOR COLLABORATION.

Talks between Dr. Ambedkar and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, it is understood, also referred to the question of contesting elections though it is not yet known whether the "Forward Bloc" would fight the future elections in the same manner as Mr. Aney's Congress Nationalist Party did.

While expressing his agreement regarding the need for collaboration for fighting Federation, Dr. Ambedkar, it is understood referred to the difficulty in the path of the Independent Labour Party going whole hog with the "Forward Bloc" so long as the 'Bloc' continued to be a part and parcel of the Congress with which he could not see eye to eye.

Talks between Subhas Babu and Dr. Ambedkar which were inconclusive will also be resumed about the second week of July.

WORLD BEAT INDIA

Princes Challenge Shield Polo

LONDON, July 3.

At Burlingham in Indian Princes Challenege Shield Polo the World beat India by 7 goals to 6 after an extra chukker. Queen Mary presented the shield to the winners.

TEAMS:—The World—J. P. Robinson, Capt. A. M. Horsbrugh-Forter, Honouragle J. Hamilton Russell and Capt. H. P. Guinness.

INDIA:—Capt. W. F. Butler, Frithisingh, Capt. D. Dawnay and the Maharajah of Jaipur.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE CHIEF

LONDON, July 3.

Sir Halford MacKinder, who had presided over Imperial Shipping Committee since it was established in 1920 has resigned.

Sir William Henry Clark has been elected his successor.—Reuter.

(Sir William Henry Clark was member for commerce and industry of the Council of the Viceroy of India 1910-16; Controller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade 1917-28; British High Commissioner in Canada 1928-34; and is British High Commissioner in Union of South Africa since 1934).

KARACHI, July 3.

H. E. Lady Linlithgow passed through Karachi to-day in a Dutch liner for England.—United Press.

From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 6)

he bore it with uncomplaining fortitude.

* * *

"I don't agree that good medicine should be taxed," said Sir John Simon in the House of Commons.

Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman interjected: "What about whisky?"

* * *

London and Dublin police are determined to capture Sean Russell, when he returns to Ireland from the United States, with thousands of pounds he has collected from wealthy Irish exiles.

It is believed de Valera has promised Mr. Chamberlain that he will intern Russell rather than allow him use the money for his bomb war in Britain. Russell, however, may go direct to the Continent to guide the I.R.A. from there. Nazi have offered him "sanctuary" in Berlin.

* * * *

To mark the part played by Marshal Badoglio in the conquest of Abyssinia, Mussolini ordained that a modern place should be built for him near the Savoia Palace, home of King Victor Emmanuel. At the moment it is about half finished.

But a few days ago work on it was suddenly suspended and Rome is now buzzing with rumours that the Marshal has been arrested. The reports of his arare unconfirmed but it is certain that the Marshal is out of favour. His offence has been to criticise the arrangements now being made under which the German General Staff will have complete control of the Italian Army and Air Force in the event of war.

* * * *

Sir James Griggs, the former Finance Minister at New Delhi, who is to succeed Sir Herbert Creedy as Permanent Under-Secretary at the War Office in October, has actually starting work.

He has a room next to Sir Herbert's and works closely with him in order to gather up the reins of his new department. Although Sir James will not take over officially till October, he will, in fact, be in charge from the end of July. For Sir Herbert is then going on holiday, and will not be returning to the War Office.

* * * *

Oxford University recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on a Rumanian girl who has been studying for three years at St. Hugh's.

She is Miss Adina Iliescu, the daughter of General Constantine Iliescu, head of the army medical services in Rumania. This Oxford degree has never before been conferred on a Rumanian.

Miss Iliescu, who holds among her Rumanian degrees, that of Master of Speculative Theology, wrote a thesis on an abstruse theological subject—"The dogmatic implications of the hypostasis union with special reference to St. John of Damascus".

* * * *

Mr. Smil Ludwig has added to the rapidly mounting number of Edward VIII biographies. He calls his 40,000-word account "The Two Royal Brothers", because interwoven with the story of Edward VIII is the story of his brother who succeeded him.

The book is to appear in serial form in the "Paris Soir", and in the American magazine "Liberty" but it is not likely to be published in England, because of legal difficulties. Nevertheless it will cause controversy and criticism.

Whether it is true description or not it is difficult to estimate. One striking statement of Mr. Ludwig is that the King can choose any of his sons to be Prince of Wales and that the late George V chose Edward. He has also absurd references to financial arrangements made between the King and rich men for the purchase of honours

* * * *

Mrs. Henry Luce, the author of "The Women", came to London the other day to meet the famous peopie of England. Now all the famous people of England are eager to meet her.

She has three chief characteristics—beauty, poise and a witty and incisive manner of speech which make her a first-rate conversationalist.

Early on her arrival she met Bernard Shaw. At the end of the interview, she asked him whom else she ought to see in Britain.

"That is an unnecessary question", he replied. "You have already met incomparably the greatest figure in this land".

Mrs. Luce agreed.

* * * *

Ernst Toller's last play, based on the life of Pastor Niemoeller, is being published with a revised ending.

The play is entitled "Pastor Hall", and in the original version the pastor was shot. But about a month ago, Mr. Stephen Spender, who has translated it into English, received a letter from Toller, in which he said he had altered the ending.

Pastor Hall, he said, should not die because "it is so important that all of us should live on to fight Fascism".

A few days later, Toller, himself an exile from Germany, committed suicide in New York.

* * * *

When a General is not a General? Apparently when he is a Brigadier.

There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in regard to what one may term the social aspect of this recently restored rank and one bewildered reader appeals to a Sunday newspaper in London for guidance.

The rank of Brigadier-General was abolished some years ago and its holders on the active list transformed into Colonel's Commandant. Now it has been restored, but simply as Brigadier, minus the hyphenated "General".

"In the old days", says a correspondent, "we wrote to him 'Dear General, and in conversation addressed him as 'General'. What do we know? "The answer, the War Office tells me, is "Brigadier" in both cases.

But there is one difficulty. Those who retired in the days of Brigadier-Generalships still hold the rank. If you meet one call him "General". He may be touchy if you reduce him to a mere Brigadier.

* * * *

WHAT THEY SAY

Women are different from men and when an emergency arises—they sometimes get into panic.—Judge Michael Comyn.

Denmark has agreed not to attack Germany. Now Shirley Temple must promise not to make brutal assault upon Joe Louis.—The "New Yorker".

GOONDAISM AT DIGBOI

Strikers Assaulted: Dying Declaration Recorded

DIGBOI, July 3.

Several workers of the Assam Oil Company Labour Union, while on patrol duty last night on a road below the general office of the oil company were attacked by "goondas" with deadly weapons and seriously injujred. The condition of some is grave that their dying declaration had to be recorded by the police.

Messrs. L. Boruah and R. K. Boruah, M.L.A.s have wired to the Assam Premier and the Judicial Minister, requesting them to issue orders for the immediate arrest of the culprits and removal of the injured to Government hospital to have them examined by Government surgeons.

Mr. C. E. Gibbon, President of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, Labour leader, have also sent similar wires.—United Press.

Acquitted In Hyderabad, But Arrested In Poona

POONA, July 3.

Vishwasrao Davre, who was acquitted on charges in connection with the Hyderabad Satyagraha at Aurangabad on June 28 and returned to Poona the day before yesterday, was arrested here to-day under Section 302. I. P. C. read with Section 117 I. P. C. (addressing an Assembly) of more than ten persons and inciting the public to murder.

Davre was released on personal security of Rs. 500 and a surety in like sum.

It is understood the alleged offence refers to a speech delivered by him at a public meeting held in Poona on March 29 to give him a send off on the eve of his departure for Aurangabad to offer Satyagraha.—A. P.

First Sea Scout Troop Of Hindustan Scout Association

(From A Correspondent)

At Alibag (Dist:—Kolaba), on the occasion of the celebrations of the Bi-centinnial Anniversary of the Maratha Naval Chief, Kanhoji Raje Angre, the 1st Sea Scout Troop of this National Scout Association, will be ceremoniously inaugurated; and a gold-cloth Flag with the war-conch emblem of the Maratha Sea Hawk on it will be presented to the Sea Scouts by the president of the function. This flag and the badges are donated to the troop by the Maharani of Dewas State (Junior).

Mr. D. W. Potdar, the well-known historian of Poona will deliver a public address on this occasion. The training of the Sea Scouts is being carried on by Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, the Assistant Organising Scout Commissioner for Konkan, at Alibag from the 26th June last.

Prepare To Enforce National Demand

Socialist Call For Concerted Efforts To Prepare For Nation-wide Struggle

NEW DELHI: July 3.

A POLICY OF UNCOMPROMISING OPPOSITION TO FASCISM AND WAR AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY TO RESIST EXPLOITATION OF INDIAN MAN-POWER AND RESOURCES IN THE INTERESTS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM were reiterated in a resolution adopted this afternoon at the Delhi Congress-Socialist Party Conference.

Call To Congress Cabinet

The Conference thought that PREPARING THE COUNTRY FOR ACTIVE WAR RESISTANCE WAS AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT THE CONGRESS POLICY. The Conference, therefore, urged the Working Committee of the Congress TO PLACE BEFORE THE COUNTRY A CONCRETE PLAN OF ACTION IN PURSUANCE OF THE CALCUTTA RESOLUTION.

The Conference passed several other resolutions relating to the Indo-British Pact, Japanese aggression in China, etc.—United Press.

PREPARATION FOR NATIONAL STRUGGLE

NEW DELHI: June 3.

A number of resolutions were passed at the closing session of the Delhi Socialists Conference.

The Conference urged that more concerted efforts should be made to prepare the country for a nationwide struggle to enforce the National Demand and for this purpose a National Volunteer Corps should be immediately formed.

The Conference condemned the policy adopted by the Government of Bengal and the Punjab against the 'Kisan' and Labour movements in their respective Provinces.

It also strongly criticised the Punjab Government for enforcing the Princes' Protection Act.

By another resolution the Conference welcomed the co-ordination of the activities of Socialists and Communists, which it regarded as the only solid basis for consolidating the forces of the "Left."

RESUME FIGHT IN STATES

The Conference also urged the Congress Working Committee immediately to convene a joint conference with the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference in order to devise ways and means to resume the struggle in the States with the full backing of the Congress.

Lastly, a resolution on war was adopted, requesting the Congress to take up, "inter alia" active anti-war propaganda in hand, especially in the chief recruiting areas.

It also desired the Congress Governments in the various Provinces to make their position absolutely clear to the British Government that they would resist the working of the proposed amendments to the Government of India Act relating to recruitment. —A.P.

A.-I. SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE

The Secretary, A.-I. C. S. P. writes: Mr. Yusuf Meherally has been unanimously elected President of the forthcoming Session of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference.

The National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party accepted the invitation of Acharya Narendra Dev to hold the next Conference at Lucknow. It is understood that the Conference will be held in the last week of September. The Conference was originally planned in August but owing to the representation of several Provincial Parties it was shifted to September.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION ON SATYAGRAHA

The Central Executive reviewed at great length the resolution recently passed by the A.-I. C. C. regarding Satyagraha and adopted the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party notes with regret that it should have been necessary for the A. I. C. C. to have passed a resolution prohibiting the starting of Satyagraha without the previous permission of the Provincial Congress Committees. The Committee feels that Congress has been able to gain the allegiance of the masses mainly due to the fact that Congressmen have invariably championed the cause of the people and stood by them in their struggles. The present resolution of the A.-I. C. C. is likely to discourage preparations for the coming struggle as envisaged in the Tripuri resolution on the National Demand and to create a breach between the Congress and the growing Kisan movement.

The Committee hope that the resolution will not be used in a manner as to justify these fears".

CLOSER CONTACT WITH MASSES

Sind Government's Novel Plan

KARACHI, July 3.

With a view to establishing closer contact with the masses, the Government of Sind propose to delegate powers to Khan Bahadur Gabole, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister, to hold an open-air conference twice every week to hear the grievances of the oppressed, which will be later brought to the notice of different Ministers for redress.—United Press.

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FIELDS AND FACTORIES

PLANNING FOR AGRICULTURE

Ferozekhan Noon's Speech At I.L.O. Conference

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

In his speech on the Director's report to the International Labour Conference now sitting at Geneva, Sir Phirozkhan Noon, Delegate of the Government of India, congratulated Mr. John G. Winant on his first report which presented a fair picture of the economic position throughout the world during the outgoing year. In the course of his speech he said:—

"To come to the problems which concern India directly, we have workers' problems which are quite different from those of the West. We were all very happy that Mr. Harold Butler was able to visit India last year, and I sincerely hope that the present Director will find an early opportunity of visiting India and other countries in the East. In the West your workers are engage mainly in industry. The vast majority of our workers are engaged in agriculture. If we have been doing things to improve the lot of the worker in industrial concerns, our provincial Governments have not neglected the agricultural workers. Much legislation has been enacted to ameliorate the economic distress of our agriculturists. We have problems of our own in the East which may seem quite strange to the people of the West. Nevertheless, the I. L. O. can enormously assist in providing material on which can be based reforms in the future.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION

"No country which depends almost entirely on agricultural products for its wealth can easily raise the standards of living. The Government of India has for many years consistently followed a policy of encouraging industry in our country with a policy of discriminating protection, with the result, for instance, that in ten years a sugar industry which supplies the country's entire sugar needs has been built up, and that to-day 85 per cent. of the cloth needed in India is manufactured by Indian textile mills. But why is it that the prices of agricultural products continue to remain low? In the Director's Report we find little material to assist us in drawing conclusions.

PLANNING IN AGRICULTURE

"Economic planning has been successful in industry and there is no reason why it should not succeed in agriculture. We have already instances in the case of rubber, tea and tin, where international regulation committees have influenced the world prices of these materials. The setting up of an International Raw Cotton Control Committee is desirable. Cotton is the chief money crop of the peasants of India, the U. S. A., Egypt and the Argentine Republic, and conditions in those countries can be battered enormously if cotton prices can be raised. That the price can be raised there is no doubt. America has done it, but eventually failed to keep it up because the other countries did not co-operate. The world should heartily welcome the move in the U. S. A. for international consultations on this subject.

"It is also worth while to control artificial materials which compete with agricultural products, but which can compete only under the protection of high tariff walls and at the cost of the consumer. There are countries producing synthetic rubber at high cost, while natural rubber is lying idle in other parts of the world. There are people producing goods out of milk which ought to be drunk by their workers' women and children, and again, but for the use of wood and glass for the production of artificial silk, more cotton would be consumed. Can we not stop this economic war of tariffs and restrictions, and let humanity freely consume the gifts of God and nature which are to be found so abundantly in the world?

"Economic planning and efforts to equalise production with consumption are desirable only if the profit taken away from the producers is to be returned to them for their benefit. Such profits should be spent on providing better education, houses, roads, food and clothing for the workers and the poor. But if, on the other hand, this share of the profits were to be spent on war materials, economic planning would have been wrongly

Problem Of Child Labour In India

Government Delegates' Suggestion Turned Down By Geneva Conference

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Although the Central Government do not believe that an all-India legislation on the comprehensive lines indicated by the draft convention concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised 1937), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 23rd session, is called for in existing Indian conditions they have drawn the attention of all provincial governments to the Convention with a view to considering whether local legislation is desirable in respect of any matters covered by the direct Convention. This move on the part of the Central Government is in accordance with the statement which was laid on the table of both the Houses of the Central Legislature in April, 1933.

The Draft Convention of 1937 is a revision of the Draft Convention of 1932. The proposals underlying the latter convention were referred to Provincial Governments for opinion and the replies received indicated that it would be impossible to apply to India under existing conditions, unless special treatment was accorded to her.

LABOUR SECRETARY'S LETTER

The Indian Government delegates to the 16th session of the International Labour Conference, says the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, to Secretaries of Provincial Governments in the Department of Commerce and Labour, were accordingly instructed to secure that the general minimum age for India be fixed at ten and that for employment in dangerous occupations at fourteen, that the Convention be applied to specified occupations, viz., employment in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places of public entertainment, street trading and employment involving danger to health or morals and in other employments to which the provisions of the Convention might be extended by Government and that the provision for enforcement of the Convention should be such as would be generally capable of adoption in this country.

The Committee of the Conference dealing with this particular subject, states the letter of the Secretary of the Government of India, agreed to a special article for India on these lines, but in the full Conference, in spite of protests made by India Government delegates, the suggested article was amended to the form in Article 9 of the Convention.

"NOT IN SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS"

When the Draft Convention was examined by the Central Government, it was found that with the exception of domestic service, young children were not employed in substantial numbers in non-industrial occupations. The regulation of the employment of children in private homes was not a practical proposition, states the letter, in view of the fact that a large inspectorate, the expenses of which India could ill-afford, would have to be set up. It was felt too that attention should be given to the protection of children employed in unregulated industrial establishments, such as carpet weaving, mica-splitting, and 'biri' making. Both Houses of the Central Legislature were consulted and they recommended that the Draft Convention should not be ratified. The International Labour Office suggested that the special exemption made for India in Article 9 should be deleted. In view of this consideration set forth the Central Government supported this proposal and the Indian Government delegates to the 23rd session of the International Labour Conference were instructed not to extend their support to any move for an alternative special provision. The Draft Convention, which was subsequently adopted, however, provided for special treatment for India in its Article No. 9.

Under Article 9 of the Draft Convention (Revised 1937) it was laid down that instead of the general provisions regarding employment of child labour, the following be applied in the case of India: that children under thirteen years of age shall not be employed in shops, hotels, etc., and persons under seventeen years of age shall not be employed in non-industrial employment of a dangerous nature.

CARNIVOROUS CONQUEST

The Nazi Way

If there is to be any hope of leading up to a better state of things by reason and counsel, the method to begin with must be that of negotiation under arms. Once more 'Machtpolitik'—"power-policy," as it should be properly translated—is supreme in all human affairs. Might against might is the only deciding influence in the iron litigation of the world. When the League was founded, with the participation of the United States, the future system imagined was one of collective security and peace by order. All that has disappeared into history's dim gulf of lost opportunities.

Much of the Versailles Treaty has been revised indeed; and revised out of existence. But it has been done by dint of force without gain to peace. The Axis Dictators and others have abandoned their original and persuasive pretext of appeal to more wise and equitable principles than those of twenty years ago. Instead, they demand, so far, revision in the wrong sense—that is, from bad to worse. When the Germans, for instance, still counted on full victory up to 1918, their own principles of peace were far more predatory and merciless. Witness their treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest. They would have seized Belgium and a further strip of France, as well as Rumania and a vast part of Russia.

Herr Hitler and the Nazi Power have returned openly to that temper. So has Signor Mussolini. The sudden smashing of Czech independence by armed violence in the midst of peace was more tyrannous, rapacious, and cruel than anything in the Versailles Treaty and wipes out every German complaint on moral grounds against that hapless instrument. "Reason, philosophy—higgledy, piggledy", said Canning and so now. What have ethics to do with Albania? What of Japan and China? The Axis Powers encourage and extol the most hideous spectacle of huge, carnivorous conquest that has been known in the world's annals since Jinghiz and Tamerlane.—J. L. Garvin, in the "Observer".

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN BORIVLI

Bal Vir Mandal, Borivli, has taken up the task of effacing illiteracy from its inhabitants. The Bal Vir Mandal has started classes to impart knowledge of writing and reading to the backward community of Rabaries, Bharwads and Maratha Malis. Photos show the members of Bal Vir Mandal with young and old, men and women pupils.

Scholarship For Dr. Mathur

SIMLA, July 1 (By Mail).

The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, London, have awarded the Science Research Scholarship for 1939 to Dr. Prem Bihari Mathur, D.Sc., of the Institute of Agricultural Research, Benares Hindu University, Benares.

TWO SPEARED TO DEATH

LAHORE, July 3.

Two men were speared to death and several others injured in a faction fight in a village near Lahore.

The trouble arose over the abduction of a woman related to a member of one of the party. Yesterday both parties armed with spears and other deadly weapons engaged themselves in a fight as the result of which one member of each party was killed and several others injured.

A posse of police has been despatched to the scene of occurrence.—A. P.

Ninety-nine cases, with 20 deaths from smallpox, have been registered in the North-West Frontier Province during the second fortnight of June.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

The Wilhelmstrasse, it is reported, has a list of the French people who are to be sent to concentration camps when the Germans have taken Paris. There is even said to be a list of Americans who are to be interned when the Nazis have roused the Latin Americans against the Anglo-Saxon Americans of the North and a conquering Army of Nordics and Latins dictates terms of peace—in Washington.

If there is impatience in Paris with the British assumption that peace with Italy can be purchased with the territories of France, it is nevertheless clear that the French determination not to fight until the French Empire itself has been put in peril create special difficulties for Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax. Britain has introduced conscription—at the request of France. She has agreed to unity of command—at the request of France. She has committed herself to the three-Power Pact—at the request of France. But what happens if the German attack begins in the East! Can the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary be certain that the French will not show a fatal vacillation as they did last September?

* * * *

In Paris there are many indications of impatience with what is called the wishful-thinking of the English. Government and radical circles are alarmed because, in the inner Cabinet, the opinion sometimes prevails that, given time, the German people will create a revolution before Hitler goes to war. The sources of information at the Quai d'Orsay are ample. It is known that the people of the Saar are profoundly disillusioned and discontented. Discontent is rampant, even in the Ruhr. But that this discontent should lead to active revolt no one in France seriously believes. Hitler, the Parisians say, is still giving his people circuses.

* * * *

It is well, perhaps, to recall the state of French opinion at the present time. It differs from English opinion chiefly in the belief that the Greater War will come next year, and not in September. It believes that the Concessions in the Far East will go. It assumes that the British may be humiliated in Hong Kong, and it is certain that Danzig will go to the Reich without provoking the actual war.

* * * *

Here are two stories worth reading:—(1) In the days before the Austrian Auschluss Hitler boasted to Dr. Schuschnigg: "Ninety-eight per cent. of your people are for me! To which the Austrian Chancellor replied: "That may be true, Your Excellency, but it is curious how one keeps meeting the two per cent!" (2) A Frenchman said to a German: "I hear your economic conditions are awful and that people even have to eat rats!" "Yes," answered the German, "Things are pretty bad. As a matter of fact the genuine rats aren't so bad but I must confess that the 'Erzatz' (synthetic or substitute) ones are awful."

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B4

ALL-INDIA PENAL REFORMS CONFERENCE

Offer Of Co-operation From Provincial Governments And Indian States

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

It will be remembered that sometime back, a meeting of those interested in penal reforms met in Bombay, when it was decided to form an All-India Penal Reform League. A provisional Committee was also formed with Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary for Prisons, U.P., as Convener and Dr. P. K. Sen of Patna, Dewan Bahadur Narayan Swami of Madras, Mrs. Taraben Manecklal Premchand, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa and Mr Menon as members, and it was authorised to convene an All-India Conference in Lucknow.

Satisfactory progress has been made in that direction and it is stated that the U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society will act as the Reception Committee. Messages wishing the Conference success have been received both from abroad and from prominent leaders of public opinion in this country. The Home Member of the Government of India as also some of the Dewans of Indian States have wished success to the Conference.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a message says:—

"I am glad to learn of the steps that are being taken to convene an All-India Penal Reform Conference. I should like to associate myself with this endeavour. Crime, it is well-known now, is not the result of an original sin in a criminal but is much more a product of his environment and his lack of opportunity and training. In a sense society is to blame for producing the criminal. It is time therefore that society sought to understand this question and to deal with it scientifically. A proper social environment and structure should in fact almost eliminate the criminal or, at any rate, should reduce his number greatly. That perhaps is not immediately feasible but undoubtedly much can be done towards that end. I wish the Conference every success."

Some of the Provincial Governments have promised participation in the Conference as also some of the Indian States. A large number of non-official organisations interested in social welfare work will also participate. Noted Fenologists, Psychatrists, Psychologists, Sociologists and Penal administrators have promised to read papers at the Conference which it is expected will be held in Lucknow in October, 1939.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A., Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature has agreed to preside over the Conference.

BOMBAY MOVE

Actuated by the desire to mend the unsatisfactory state of affairs in prior a group of earnest social welfare workers of Bombay in collaboration with a few others interested in penal reform in other provinces met and constituted a small provincial committee which is to be the nucleus for an All-India organisation for penal reform. The aims and objects of the organisation are as follows:—1. To promote a wider and more scientific study of crime as a social factor and of the modes of preventing it or dealing with it by effective treatment. 2. The improvement of the laws in relation to offences and the offenders and of the modes of procedure for enforcing such laws. 3. The improvement of penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country.

But we cannot succeed in handling this formidable problem unless we are assisted by all those who feel the necessity of this reform. It was therefore decided that a conference should be held to consider the lines on which the work is to be conducted.

Those representatives will be expected to contribute papers on matters of penological interest before the conference. A report of the proceedings of the conference along with the papers read there will be issued on the same lines as is done by the American Prison Association.

Indian Labour In Mauritius

Recommendation Of Inquiry Commission Given Effect To

The Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands) have sent the following statement to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association's representation on the position of Indians in Mauritius:—

Report of Commission of Enquiry into Labour unrest on sugar estates in Mauritius.

The most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured Labour. Both recommendations have been given effect to. An experienced officer has been appointed as the Director of Labour and a Labour Ordinance, (No. 47 of 1938), has been enacted. This Ordinance provides, inter alia, for the licensing and control of enterpreneurs or intermediaries. Some of the other matters dealt with by the Commission, e.g., the institution of a system for the equitable payment for the small planters' can on the basis of sucrose content and the improvement of credit facilities for small planters are engaging the attention of the Colonial Government.

As regards trade union legislation, the Industrial Associations Ordinance, No. 7 of 1933, provides for the formation of industrial associations and the regulation of the conditions of employment and the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

EDUCATION

It is reported that Indian languages are taught in 60 out of a total of 127 primary schools. Regarding secondary education, it appears that admissions to the Royal College and the Royal College School are based on the result of a competitive examination. Considering the number of admissions to both schools during the last two years, the proportion of admissions to applications works out at 62 per cent., for Indians and 73 per cent. for the other sections of the population. In 1938, the number of Indian pupils in both schools was 120 out of a total strength of 485. The provision of greater facilities to meet the needs of all sections of the population, as also the question of the reform of the system of education is engaging the attention of the Colonial Government. It is pointed out that secondary schools managed by Indian organisations would be equally eligible for state aid with other dominational schools. An Indian has also been appointed on the Royal College Committee since January, 1938.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Customs Preventive Department is said to be not much sought after by Indians, and the rejection of a large number of applications from Indians to the Police Service is attributed mainly to the failure of the applicants to pass the requisite test of intelligence and physique.

RELIGIONS

The practice of giving state aid to certain Christian denominations seems to be derived from the terms of the original capitulation under which the island was ceded to the British by the French. The Colonial Government have stated that financial considerations preclude the extension of the policy to other religious bodies.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Colonial Government hold that their attempts at instituting measures for maternity and child welfare among the Indian population have not proved successful in the past mainly owing to lack of co-operation from them. For instance, it is pointed out that during the whole of the decade ending with 1934, no suitable Indian woman appeared for instruction as pupil midwife. The hookworm branch of the Medical and Health Department confine their activities largely to the Indian population.

INFIRMARY

The so-called Government infirmaries are stated to be really private institutions in receipt of Government aid. The Government of India understand that institutions to be established by Indian bodies would receive similar encouragement from the Colonial Government and that an orphanage recently established by local Moslems has in fact the largest number of persons maintained in one institution at Government expense.

Goebbels Complains Again

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BERLIN, June 17.

Dr. Goebbels, in his weekly diatribe against Britain in the "Voelkische Beobachter," excelled himself to-day.

"We know for sure," he declared, "that the English, if they could, would march into Germany, hurl us to the ground and then perhaps ask us to pray with them and praise the Lord who so wisely ordained all things on earth.

"But we are not such fools as that. We would consider it more honourable if London admitted quite openly, 'We hate you Germans; you started being a nuisance to us. Now we wish to encircle you to destroy you.' For that is what the British are doing

"A STOMACHFUL."

"Why, then, do they want to talk of peace? Why do they want to appear before us in plousness and prayer? We have had about a stomachful of all that."

Admitting that there are difficulties in the German protectorates, Dr. Goebbels said that Germany knew beforehand that there would be difficulties, but that they must be accepted as part of the bargain because only in this way could peace and order be produced in the Central European sphere.

"But these difficulties are of little importance and cannot be compared with the difficulties which Britain has had in its protective sphere.

BOMBED VILLAGES.

"It is well-known that British policy reserves the right to maintain its protectorates with bomb attacks on defenceless villages, for the greater extension of British world rights. Such methods of political strategy were ever the noble prerogative of the humanitarian British policy.

"There can be no talk of the Fuehrer having broken his word by the creation of a protectorate. Never has he recognised Britain as arbitrator, or even as gendarme, in Central Europe."

REPORTS OF UNREST DISCOUNTED

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 24.

Lady Brooke, Ranee of Sarawak, discounted reports of unrest last night.

"There is no ill feeling at all, she said. "Four officials have resigned for private reasons. But they were due to retire soon in any case.

"It is not frightfully important. They will receive handsome pensions."

She said that the Rajah would be returning to Sarawak in September.

At the London office of the Sarawak Government it was said that four officials have resigned—Mr. T. Stirling Boyd; Mr. Edward Parnell, Chief Secretary; Mr. H. M. Calvert, Financial Secretary, and Mr. M. A Middlemas, Superintendent of Survey.

Their posts have already been filled.

There was no unrest in the service, the official declared.

The Rajah succeeded his father in 1917. He and the Ranee have three daughters, one of whom is the widow of Lord Inchape, who died this week. Another is the wife of Harry Roy, dance band leader, and the third married Bob Gregory, an all-in wrestler.

HUMAN CARGO IN A BOX!

(From Our Correspondent.)
GONDA, (By Mail.)

It is alleged that three men were caught red-handed by the villagers near Dhanepur Bazar when they kidnapped a minor girl from a certain village, closed her down in a box and carried the box on the head. A few passers-by heard some tinkling voice from within the box and suspecting something they cross questioned them. In despair the vagabonds rushed forth and disappeard in surrounding bushes.

Vigorous inquiries are being made into the matter.

Next Working Committee Meeting

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

It is understood that the next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Wardha, where Gandhiji will be staying at that time in August.

FORWARD BLOC

Messrs. Ruiker, Patwardhan and Subedar have been appointed organisers of Forward Bloc for Nagpur, Berar and Mahakosal provinces respectively.

AURANGABAD LATHI CHARGE

Nizam's Government Explains

(From Our Own Correspondent)
HYDERABAD Dn.
By Mail

"Certain sections of the press have magnified out of all proportions to their importance, incidents which occurred at the Aurangabad Jail on the 6th and 7th June These accounts, published on the 14th are apparently based on information supplied to the Arya Publicity Bureau on the 12th June by certain released prisoners. These accounts speaks of a 100 injured, of many bleeding profusely, of lathi charges by 400 police and jail guards, of injuries to Messrs. Ranade, Date and Bapat, and of lives in danger" thus says a Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government on the indiscipline of Satyagrahis in Aurangabad Jail.

The facts are, proceeds the Press Note, that the three gentlemen named received no injuries whatsoever, and that in all 22 prisoners received very minor injuries. Twenty of them had slight bruises on the hands, legs or ears and were treated with iodine, two had slight cuts on their foreheads and were detained four days in the jail Hospital for facility of dressing, but were otherwise fit for discharge. The total number of police summoned to the jail never exceeded 24, and the total number of jail guards available for duty never exceeded sixty. Neither lathis nor rifles were carried into the Jail

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF INCIDENT.

The true facts could have been obtained by any enquirer either from the Subedar (Commissioner) or First Taluqdar (Collector) of Aurangabad. The incidents themselves were not at the time considered sufficiently important for a press note, until exaggerated and false accounts appeared, when the first taluqdar denied them through a local newspaper correspondent.

On the night of the 5th June, nearly 800 prisoners had to be admitted to this Jail which has recently been provided for a Jail population of 2,000 to be served simultaneously with meals, which must be taken in relays, and no doubt some delay occurred, although no meal was missed. Indiscipline manifested itself on the 6th June in the main jail in the collection of Satyagrahis in unruly crowds, shouting communal slogans at the top of their voices.

The First Taluqdar proceeded to the Jail and dealt personally with grievances, one of which was that the prisoners would not take food that was ready on the incorrect plea that the camp jail alongside had not yet been fed. The Taluqdar personally saw a jail subordinate who had been roughly handled and had had his clothes torn.

MINIMUM FORCE USED

On the 7th. morning, indiscipline manifested itself in the camp jail when stones and sand were thrown at the Jail staff, and similar manifestations occurred in the main jail in the evening. The First Taluqdar was summoned to the Jail at 8 p. m. on receiving the news that prisoners had assaulted the Assistant Superintendent and were refusing to enter their wards although the time had long passed. In the presence of the First Taluqdar and the Jail Superintendent, the minimum force necessary was used to drive and push the prisoners in the various barracks into their wards, where it was found that the bolt-sockets had been filled with sand and stones to prevent their closure. The police carried light polo sticks cut down to three and a half feet, but nothing was carried which can be called a lathi and there was no lathi charge on the prisoners, as the nature and extent of the injuries shew. In two or three barracks there was a stampede and in the general melee in the dark the slight injuries already recounted must have been received by twenty-two prisoners out of hundreds. The Jail doctor atonce attended to three who complained of bruises but on inspection, found none bleeding or unconscious. Discipline was normal next morning and has remained so."

Communal Riot Averted By Police Intervention

CALCUTTA, July 3.

What many apprehended would develop into a communal fracas was averted last night by the timely intervention of the police at the junction of Chittaranjan avenue and Musjidbari Street in the northern part of Calcutta.

It is stated that a Moslem shopkeeper and several other neighbours of his community objected to a house being erected by a Hindu land lady adjoining a mosque situated at this junction and hostility was prevailing for some time between the parties.

Last night, it is alleged, a crowd attempted to assault the Moslem shopkeeper and most of the furniture was damaged. In the melee which ensued several people were injured. The Police immediately arrived on the spot and restored order. The injured were sent to the hospital. Among the injured was a police constable. one man was arrested—United Press.

Emigration From Sind

Protector's Report

Seven hundred and ten skilled labourers mostly engaged by the British Indian Farms, the American Oil Company and the Iranian State Railways emigrated from Sind during 1938, as against 439 in the previous year, says the Protection of Emigrants in Sind in his latest Annual Report. Emigration took place mainly to Japan, China, Iran, Bahrein, Africa, Panama, Europe, Straits Settlements, Indo-China and Gibraltar.

There is no emigration of unskilled labourers from Karachi.

The recruiting agents were the several Sind Work Merchants with headquarters at Hyderabad (Sind) and the Bahrein Petroleum Company with recruiting office at Karachi. Emigrants recruited are mainly from the hinterlands of Sind and the Punjab. Care is taken by the Protector not to allow persons under 17 to emigrate independently.

Forty skilled emigrants returned to Karachi during the year. The health of the emigrants who proceeded abroad or came back home was generally good.

Of the complaints received, the majority, observes the Protector, were about grievances due to change of environments and climate. Steps are being taken to enforce compliance with each particular of the agreement, which, until information to the contrary is given to the Protector by the employer or the employee, is held to be valid and binding.

ADULT EDUCATION IN NAVSARI

(From Our Correspondent)
NAVSARI, July 2.

A class for adult education was opened in the Golwad School, Navsari yesterday evening by the Educational Inspector before a large gathering which included Mr. N.M. Mehta Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. Mohanlal G. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahuva, Mr. Maganlal V. Mehta, Mr. Morarji D. Patel, Mr. Ravjibhai D. Lakdawada. Mr. Pranjivandas Rana & Mr. Harkishandas Rana.

In addressing the gathering, the educational inspector, appreciated the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Vallabhbhai Lallubhai Desai, the headmaster of the school, who was responsible for the organisation of the class, Mr. Desai enrolled about 25 adults to receive instructions and held the class in the presence of the gathering. The education officer informed the audience that the Government of Baroda has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for adult education in the district.

For Women Only

The Director of All-India Broadcasting Station, Bombay writes:

Radio programmes including women artists, singers, announcers and actresses are not enough: there must be whole programmes entirely run by, to for, with, and from women. This energetic claim has come to the Bombay radio station with increasing persistency, and all objections have been waived aside.

In the face of a chorus of charming (and sometimes not so charming) voices from a sex hitherto considered fair, humble and patient, the station has finally given in.

From now on every Tuesday at 3.15 P.M., starting from July 4th, while men curse or possibly stamp impatiently out of the room, Madame will switch on inexorably to Ladies' Compartment, to be "conducted" by Tara Ali Baig. Once every woman realise its possibilities, Mrs. Baig assures the male scoffers she will want more and more time on the air in which to express her point of view.

What, you will say, a wishy-washy item devoted to trends in fashion and cookery? "Not a bit of it," says Mrs. Baig, "and don't be so stupid—so male. It will be a platform for all shades and forms of feminine opinion and a meeting-place for an exchange of our ideas

"Men have too many organizations which offer a dais for their flimsy opinions, but we women will not be content to allow ourselves to fall into obscurity. We mean to express our ideas on subjects which are vital, and we shall do so."

From which one may judge that Ladies' Compartment will not be upholstered in plush and decorated with delicate pink ribbons, but will be very much one of these modern functional affairs and will fairly bristle with chronium and efficiency.

Once a month the half hour will be devoted to some special feature, like a debate, dramatised stories of women's lives, international women's movements or talks by visiting celebrities. There will be music, occasional reviews of books and cinemas and a full household section which will discuss weekly, problems relating to children, cooking, gardening, cosmetics, marketing, to mention but a few of the subjects under consideration.

Letters and suggestions will be welcomed not only as an indication of what women, want, but also to show their interest in a programme which is "their voice." And if you are a woman and have problems then write to the "Conductor" about it and they will be dealt with every week by the bureau of information.

On July 4th Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will launch the new programme and it is on you, the women who listen, that the "Conductor" relies for the ultimate success of Ladies Compartment.

LORD HALIFAX HAMPERED

(Continued from page 6)

sia, as stated, wants the suggested Three-Power defensive alliance to cover every European State in danger from attack. Lord Halifax himself is believed to be willing to go as far as possible to meet the Russian view. He is, however, hampered by influential colleagues who, still hankering after a deal with the Dictators, would be glad to destroy the progress of an Anglo-Soviet Pact if they could do so without hurt to the political position of the National Government.

★

The three Baltic States, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, together are only able to spend on their own defence in the whole of a year as much as Great Britain spends in three days. This is one of the striking facts brought out in a special bulletin on the Baltic States, issued by the International Peace Campaign. The picture of the real situation of the Baltic States drawn—in solid facts and figures—in this bulletin, is a powerful indictment of the British Government's refusal to give the cast-iron guarantees to those States which were being demanded by the Soviet Government. The total defence expenditure (£5,885,000 per year for all three States together) is sufficient indication of the hopelessly vulnerable position of these States in the absence of guarantee. As in his Bible, the "Mein Kampf", Hitler has specially referred to them as an object of German aggression. In this connection, it may be remembered that in 1924, the German Government publicly refused a Russian offer of a joint German-Russian guarantee. In 1939, the German Foreign Minister formally threatened Lithuania with total annexation unless Memel was handed over to Nazi Germany. The German aim is clear. The vulnerability of the States is clear. What of the consequences for the rest of Europe?

★

Listing the immediate results of a German occupation, the International Peace Campaign Bulletin points out that German occupation would bring Germany within 70 miles of Leningrad, and sever all direct rail communication between Leningrad and the rest of Europe. German occupation would encircle Poland, make it impossible for Poland to fulfil her obligations to Britain and Rumania. German occupation would guarantee to Germany unrestricted import of the vitally important Swedish iron ores across the Baltic. The Soviet demand for a guarantee is, therefore, based on the proved facts that the Baltic States are threatened by Germany, are unable to defend themselves and are of decisive strategic importance.

MONARCHY FOR SYRIA

Arab Conference To Meet In Damascus

(From Our Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that very shortly an Arab conference would be held in Damascus to discuss the present situation consequent on the Syrian crisis, and it is rumoured that Amir Abdulla of Transjordania would be proclaimed King over Syria. Delegates from Palestine, Syria, Iraq and other Arabic countries are invited to the conference.

It may be recalled in this connection that the French Government failed in finding out the right Syrian statesman to form the Cabinet, after the resignation of the Bukhari Nassohi last month. The Syrian question is now occupying a prominent place in Arabic journals.

It has been officially stated that the French Government have decided to make a change in their present policy in Syria after the restoration of Sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey, and thus turn the Syrian Republic into a monarchy, for which purpose the names of Prince Abdul Moneim (son of Khevi Abbas of Egypt), Amir Zaid (brother of the late His Majesty King Faisal of Iraq), Amir Faisal (the second son of His Majesty King Ibn Saud), Ahmed Zog, the ex-King of Albania, and Amir Abdulla have been mentioned by the French authorities in Damascus as well as by some of the Syrian statesmen.

SIMLA, July 2.

The Rulers of the Simla Hill States, it is understood, are meeting here again by the middle of October when the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the co-ordination of public utility services among the States will be taken into consideration.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWELVE POINTS UP

Liquidation In Broach By Disappointed Bulls

LONDON MARKETS QUIET

Gilt-Edgeds Lower

BOMBAY: July 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market was hesitant in sympathy with Liverpool, where the dullness in consequence of absence of subsidy details prevailed but subsequently the sentiment was cheerful on trade price-fixing and pre-holiday covering.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Generally very quiet conditions prevailed all round with prices mostly showing the downward trend.

3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan opened lower by one pound.

BROACH COTTON

Broach eased under considerable liquidation by disappointed bulls owing to bearish foreign cables.

The support was negligible.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 3.

Previous closing	8.65
To-day's opening	8.63
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.77
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 3.

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.57
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.75
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-0
April May 1940	Rs. 154-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 3.

The trading in October began at 8.63 i.e. two points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and July liquidation but thereafter the demand improved and prices rallied steadily helped by good absorption and pre-holiday covering with October standing at 8.69.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 3.

The trading in Broach July/Aug. commenced at Rs. 156. The market was easy in reports of 2 cents subsidy. The closing rate was Rs. 156-6.

April/May opened at Rs 155-10 and closed at Rs. 155-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 3.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (8.30/9.25) 9.33/9.33
October (8.50/8.63) 8.63/8.63
December (8.41/8.43) 8.45/8.41

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 3.

American July (4.95) 4.95
American October (4.59) 4.56
Giza July (6.26) 6.25
Giza October (6.35) 6.34

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 3.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C I F. Continent New Crop July/Aug. (£25 1/2 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £26 3/4

Lightning August (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 1/4

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 sellers) £12 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 buyers) 8 1/2 paid and sellers

Forward October-December (8 3/8 paid and value) 8 3/4 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Firmer) £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £48 3/4) £48 to £49

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 3.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 3.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 3.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 3.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued quiet and inactive with hardly any change

Franc opened at 176.73 without any special feature.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.187) 13.181

New York on Bombay (34.95) 34.95

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.02

London on Shanghai (9-6 5/8 nominal) 9-6 9/16 nominal.

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (18 1/16d.) 18 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent

4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 3.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought for prompt shipment. Small general selling in forward."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 3.

Spot	(18 1/16d) 18 3/16d+1/8
Forward	(17 11/16d) 17 9/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 3.

Wheat September	3 1 0
Wheat January	3 5 0
Wheat May	3 5 6
Linseed May	5 4 6
Linseed September	5 2 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 3.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 46 5/8.

The market showed definitely lower trend on lack of support and some liquidation induced by discouraging overseas cables.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 3.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.69 5/8. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by the weakness abroad coupled with disturbed political situation overseas with the rate easing to 0.69.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 3.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 46 1/4d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 3.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/9 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83.

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, June 22, £85
Friday, June 23, £85
Monday, June 26, £84 1/2
Tuesday, June 27, £84
Wednesday, June 28, £84
Thursday, June 29, £83 1/2
Friday, June 30, £83 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 3.

4-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £95 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83) £82 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103) £102 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97) £97

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101) £100

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 1/8) £66 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 1/4) £93 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102

5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 3/4) £105 3/4

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£93 5/8) £93

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 1/4) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 3.

London Stock Exchange showed generally downward tendency

Gilt-edged securities came under pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £82 1/2 i.e. one pound lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9
Motors and Epencer Ordinary (57-1 1/2) 57-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (9-6) 9-6
Princhin Johnson (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-1 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-1 1/2) 61-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18 1/2) £18
Dunlop Rubber (26-9) 26-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-3) 35-3
Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£48 1/2) £48 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 93-9
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-3) 125
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (18-9) 18-9
Distillers (97-6) 94-6 Ex Div.
Bredford Dye (3-6) 3-6
British Celanese (4-3) 4-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 48 1/4) dol 49 1/8
Indian Iron (35-0) 35-0

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (23-0) 23-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£11 1/8) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-9) 22-9
Guia Kelampong (17-6) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-9) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 1/2) £13 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (63-9) 64-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (82-6) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (70-0) 68-9
Burma Oil (67-6) 67-6
Mexican Eagle (7-3) 7-3
Shell Transport (81-3) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 5/8) £33 1/8 Ex Div.

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£30 1/2) £30
London Midland Ordinary (£13) £12 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/2) £2 1/2
London Southern Def (£14 5/8) £14 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £111 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£75 1/2) £74 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Oils Weakest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Stock Exchange opened quietly easier, continued International uncertainties preventing any increase in business. All groups closed lower on balance except internationals which improved fractionally. Oils were weakest on disappointing dividend news.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Quiet After Week-end

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Jutes ruled quiet after the week-end with the minimum of business passing. Coals generally ruled easier and only limited trading was put through. In teas slight enquiry was in evidence, and although very limited transactions were recorded, prices in most instances kept steady.

In miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues opened quiet, but steadied up as the day progressed, while business in other industrials reported on a very small scale.

Government securities were weaker. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and half per cent G. P. 94/12; three per cent New Loan 1963/65, 97/8; five per cent Loan 1940/43, 102/7; five per cent Loan 1939/44, 100 small lot; five per cent U. P. Bonds 1944, 109/10 small odd lot.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 146 small lots; Imperial Bank fully paid 1538; Central Bank 34/7 small lot; Reserve 109/8.

Howrah Sheakhala Railway 69.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 3/7; Dunbar ord 146 small lots.

Coals:—Bengal 299 small odd lot; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/12; Burrakur 11/10; Dhemo main 11/8; Equitable 30.

Jutes:—Barnagore 140, Clive 21/14; Howrah 54; Kamarhatty 132 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 5/3; Consolidated tin 5/8; Indian copper 1/10; Dalmia cement defd 3/10; Bengal telephone ord 17/14; Indian iron 24; Saran Eng. 4/4 ex div, Steel Corpn. 12/8; do pref 95; Dunlop rubber ord 16/5; do second pref 102 small odd lot; Titaghur paper pref ord 3/14 ex. div; Carew and Co. 8/12 small odd lot; Cawnpore 15/8 small odd lot; Samastipore 5; South Behar defd 5/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 21/10; Gielle 8/4; North-western Cachar 185.—A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 3.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 41 5/8) dol 41 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22) dol 22 3/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 44 1/4) dol 44 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

A.-I. KISAN PRISONERS' DAY

Sahajanand's Appeal To Provincial Sabhas

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, in the course of a circular to the Secretaries of the Provincial Kisan Sabhas says:—

The A.I.K.C. in its sitting at Bombay has decided to observe an "All-India Kisan Prisoners Day" on July 9. The Kisans and the Mazdoors throughout the country are peacefully fighting for their rights, taking to direct action, when there is no alternative left for them and being jailed in thousands. But they are not classed as "Politicals" even by the Congress Ministries, let alone by others. The treatment meted out to them in the course of the struggles, arrests, trials and imprisonment is humiliating. The Rahul episode in Bihar is striking example of it. They have therefore, been compelled to resort to hunger-strikes repeatedly and many are still fasting in order to end this injustice on the part of those in power. It is, therefore, your bounden duty to hold extensive meetings, and takes out demonstrations and processions on 9th July. Resolutions incorporating the demand to class and treat as "politicals" the prisoners of the Kisan and Mazdoor struggles.

SATYAGRAHA AND KISANS

Apropos the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C recently at Bombay banning any form of Satyagraha by Congressmen without the permission of the Provincial Congress Committees concerned, I desire to make it clear that the A.I.K.C. has considered it thoroughly at Bombay and come to unanimous conclusion that so far as the Kisans are concerned whether they are Congressmen or not they will go on with their struggles, unfettered in any way by the resolution, and resort to Satyagraha as usual, where no alternative is left for them. If they do otherwise they will not only betray the Kisans, but will undermine the very foundation of the Kisan Sabha. Initiative to direct action is the very breath of the nostrils of the class organisations and take it away or make it dependent of others beyond their control and you will kill those organisations automatically.

The 30th November is the last date for the enrolment of the members of the Kisan Sabha. Please, therefore, be on the alert and see that a brisk enrolment is carried out.

DECLINING TENDENCY ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Calcutta, June 30

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:

Jute: The period under review was a week of dull trading but towards the close a definite declining tendency was evident in most of the leading speculative counters. Weakness was due to the serious political situation in Europe. Alarming news from all over Europe has unnerved the markets all over the world. 3 1/2 per cent Government Securities registered a fall of about a rupee and a half. Through the curtailment of output from August has been an accepted decision, the Hessian markets have remained flat and Raw Jute has exhibited a sagging tendency. Nine porter Hessians hovered round Rs. 9/2, Raw Jute round Rs. 40. Howrah registered a drop of about one rupee 53/12 and 54/12 being the low and high levels. The closing price was 54. Other investment issues were a shade easier in view of the declining cognate markets. Kamarhatty were priced Rs. 580, Kanknarrah at 370, Anglo-India at 325, Barnagore at 150, Bally at 194. India came to business at 283. In shares of small denominations Clive were marked at 24/12, National at 21/8, Nuddea at 43, Reliance at 57.

Cotton: This section continued easier. Cawnpore Textiles were done at 3/6 Ex. Div. Kesoram at 5/3, New Victoria ord. at annas ten, Preference at Rs. 3/12, Muir Mills ord changed hands at 207.

COAL

This section has been a very uninteresting one. The markets anticipations about a reduction in the Bengal and New Beerbhoom dividends proved correct. The former declared Rs. 10, dividend and the latter annas eight dividend. Bengal were taken at Rs. 301, New Beerbhoom at Rs. 16/2, Equitable were marked at Rs. 30, Dhemo Main at Rs. 11/8, Hurriladih at Rs. 11/6, West Jamuria at 26/12, Amalgamated were steady at Rs. 22/8, Pench Valley changed hands at Rs. 29, Raneegunj done at Rs. 28, Seebpore Coal at Rs. 17/8, premium, East Indian Coal at Rs. 19/12. In small issues, Burra Dhemo were marked at Rs. 3/6, Central Kurkend at 10/10, Aldih at 3, Bengal Giridih at 1/14, Churulia at 1/5, Bansra at 3/2.

MISCELLANEOUS

After a long stagnation Indian Iron and Steel all of a sudden took a turn for the worse and price rapidly declined to Rs. 22/10 from Rs. 25. The close was in the region of Rs. 24. There is a heavy bear account in this scrip. Any favourable news might turn the tide and a sharp rise may at any time be expected. Steel Corporation of Bengal were easier in sympathy touching Rs. 12/3 the shares were steady around Rs. 12/6. Burn and Co ord were done at Rs. 285. Indian Standard Wagon changed hands at Rs. 41. There was a marked fall in Burmah Corporation owing to slump in silver price. Burmahs receded to 5/2 from 5/8. Indian Copper found buyers at 7/2, Consolidated Tin were freely offered at 5/11. B. B. Petroleum remained unchanged at 3/12. B. I. C. ord. remained unaltered at 2/8, Dalmia Cement ord moved around Rs. 12. Deferreds Rs. 3/9. Titaghur Paper ord. were done at Rs. 11/8 Ex Div. Calcutta Landing and Shipping were done at Rs. 14/4, Barooah Timber done at Rs. 13. In sugar section Champaran were priced at Rs. 11/6, Samastipur at 4/14, Buland at Rs. 12. Midnapore Zemindary were good at 59, Dunlop Rubber ord found buyers at 15/14, Reserve Bank were easier around Rs. 108/8.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939 (by rail and sea)		2,240,516
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June (by road—estimated)		380,184
		2,620,700
Same time last year		2,370,527
Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939		
	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	59,548	54,023
Continent	218,663	235,774
China	360,832	80,314
Japan	718,897	552,705
Coast Ports	31,326	57,400
U. S. A.	376	100
Total	1,390,092	980,316
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939		249,278
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 29th June 1939		765,353
Same time last year		916,206
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 29th June 1939		1,089,719
Same time last year		1,118,938

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 22nd June 1939	1,713,497
Same time last year	1,473,824
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 15th June 1939	
Same time last year	1,089,972

HYDRO ELECTRICS OUTPUT

Messrs. Tata Hyro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

26th Week (ended July 1st).

1937	12,518,800
1938	13,450,500
1939	12,263,200
Total for 26 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1937	313,598,800
1938	370,276,100
1939	380,815,200

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 3.

P and O S N s.s. Nagpore of 3226 reg tons Capt C S Parker arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Ginya Maru of 6128 reg tons Capt T Nakano arrived from Osaka via Japan China Ports Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Husimi Maru of 6846 reg tons Capt S Kagami arrived from Hamburg via Antwerp London Marseilles Naples Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Keelung of 3199 reg tons Capt T F Labay arrived from Manchester via Liverpool and Suez with general cargo

James Finlay s.s. Clan Macbrayne of 2978 reg tons Capt B V Brown arrived from New Port via Swansea Glasgow Liverpool Port Said and Aden with general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Bhutan of 2912 reg tons Capt F McEavan arrived from Kobe via China Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

SAILED

Anglo-Iranian oil Tanker Br. General of 4102 reg tons Capt D C Barton sailed for Abadan with local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-7-39.

S S Neuenfels (LE) for Aden Port Sudan Europe and American Ports

S S Castalia (Anch Ln) for Kathiawar Karachi and Europe and American Ports

S S Surada (MM) for Coast Ports Colombo and Rangoon

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 3.

2 Ockenfels 3679 Bremen 4-7 L Edwards
3 Clan Macbrayne 2978 Cochin 4-7 J Finlay
4 Goldenfels 4845 Karachi 4-7 L Edwards.
5 Star of Suez 3110 Port Said 4-7 L Dreyfus.
7 Nagpore 3226 Japan 5-7 M M
9 City of Kulung 3199 Karachi 6-7 K Nixon
10 Kelvinbank 2337 Calcutta 3-7 T Morrison
11 Husimi Maru 6841 Japan 3-7 N K Kaisha
12 Ginyo Maru 6128 Karachi 4-7 N Y Kaisha
14 Dalgoma 3571 London 5-7 M M
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalajyoti 2698 Karachi 3-7 Scindia S N
3 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf 5-7 M M
6 Janaki 530 M Coast 5-7 Malabar Steamship
9 Hashemi 298 Cochin 4-7 S Hassum
12/13 Orna 4030 Calcutta 4-7 M M
14 Vita 1955 P Gulf 6-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
G Oostcappelli 348 M Coast 4-7 Merchant S M
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
P Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 9-7-39 M M
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Durban 8-7-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Drachenfels 17-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 3-7-39 Volkart Bros.
Steel Inventor 6-7-39 M M
City of Wellington 9-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Casaregis 7-7-39 L Triestino
Riv 4-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Keeling 6-7-39 K Nixon
Ranpura 7-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 6-7-39 M M
Varela 8-7-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Surada 5-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Gazana 8-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Neuenfels 9-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Bhutan 4-7-39 M M
Dalgoma 5-7-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Castalia 22-7-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ockenfels 4-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR SIGON

Riv 5-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 5-7-39 P and O S N
Husimi Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 5-7-39 M M
Vita 6-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Star of Suez 4-7-39 L Dreyfus

FOR CALCUTTA

Casaregis 8-7-39 L Triestino
Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Keeling 6-7-39 K Nivon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Dalgoma 30-6-39
S S President Polk 30-6-39
S S Jeypore 1-7-39
S S Bidevind 3-7-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 3.

S S Neuenfels for Hamburg: 16 bales cow hides d/s D Abraham and Sons; 13333 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seed Trading; 5120 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake exp H Rawji; 67 bales cotton rags The Overseas cotton Waste.

For Hamburg Option Northern Ports; 3392 bags gr nut oil cake meal The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 1000 pkts copra oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

For Copenhagen: 169 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 1400 bags castor seed K Devchand.

For Thessaloniki: 80 bags henna powder D Abrgham

For Gothenburg: 23 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal

S S Husumi Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 100 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 120 bales cotton raw B Harakchand; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak; 100 bales cotton raw Podar Trading 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Osaka: 100 bales raw cotton B Factory

S S Zinzan Maru for Moppo: 300 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Jinsen: 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand

S S Dalgoma for London: 1334 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 122 bags gr nut kernels B Bhauji; 207 dms castor oil Dolat and Bros.

For Hull: 1392 bags castor seeds M Bhuta

S S Ockenfels for Rotterdam: 220 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton

S S Bhutan for Hull: 40 bags linseed N Jiwanlal

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 7000 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus

For Philadelphia: 24 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 46 bales d/a goat skins D Abraham and Sons

S S Nagpore for Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton Suleman; 100 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 1100 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulsan; 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja. 200 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 400 bales raw cotton Komshi; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

IMPORTS

M/S Neuenfels Agent Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 190 dms caustic soda; 53 cases machinery; 60 casks lead acetate; 202 i/dms dyes dry; 343 pkgs water tube boilers; 320 kegs chlorate of potash; 55 cases iron chains; 459 pcs steel poles; 50 cases iron ship chains; 2640 bags fuller's earth; 45 rolls galvd wire netting 50 cases wire nails; 323 pcs earthenware; 105 cases heel tips; 137 cts tiles; 100 d/bags globe gum; 100 bags caraway seed; 289 pcs and bdls wrought iron fittings; 50 cases window glass; 52 cases slate pencils; 145 cases school slates; 71 sucks broken tiles; 161 d/s magnecium chloride; 596 bdls white wood ceiling boards; 100 bdls bar steel; 600 cases sewing machines; 50 cases camphor powder; 100 i/brls mercury atlas flag oil; 1031 cases glass bangles; 228 bdls hurricane lanterns; 85 cases lamp cheap tin iron; 50 coils wire; 40 kegs carbonate of potash; 83 ctns radio sets complete; 1048 bales paper;

From Rotterdam: 595 pkgs dyes dry; 72 csks chrome alum; 100 dms tanning material; 100 bags lithopone; 75 cases milk powder; 87 cases cheese; 1190 cases beer; 200 d/bags dextrine; 300 i/dms asphalt; 275 d/bags ferina; 1724 bags fertilizers; 125 cases cond milk; 250 bags superphosphate; 192 brls cardboards; 95 bales printing paper

From Genoa: 42 cases elect machy; 51 cases adapter bearings; 51 cases film exposed; 110 cases panel pins; 411 cases rayon yarns; 182 cases lift parts; 3923 pcs marble tiles.

From Antwerp: 1944 pkgs dyes dry; 348 pkgs chemical products; 4762 bdls cut hoops; 279 bdls angle bars; 186 i/dm bleaching powder; 105 dms iron oxide; 136 pcs galvd sheets; 305 pcs STI poles; 58 bales paper; 100 tons loose foundry coke; 127 pkgs elect wire and cables; 300 pcs iron pipes; 50 bags sugar; 601 cases window glass; 347 bdls m s angles; 124 pkgs steel wire; 70 bales iron washers; 110 bags tee hinges; 50 bags stearine; 100 cases wire nails; 122 pcs zinc sheet; 50 bdls plywood; 100 bags red seal whiting; 250 casks portland white cement; 80 cases slate pencils; 85 pkgs plates; 2500 bdls baling hoops; 220 bags sulfate of soda

From Bremen: 425 pcs iron poles; 265 bdls galvd strand fencing wire; 133 bdls steel tubes; 81 cases iron rings; 63 cases iron screws; 100 cases lawn mowers; 540 cases starch; 127 cases ship chains; 132 bdls iron conduct tubes; 310 cases beer.

From Port Said: 51 bales cotton.

Cotton Markets Await Bureau Report And Subsidy Details

TRADE PRICE-FIXING IN NEW YORK

Scarcity Of Forward Contracts

BOMBAY, July 3.

All American Cotton Markets are keenly awaiting details of Cotton Export subsidy and the next Bureau Report.

One private estimate indicates plantings 25,675,000 acres, an increase of 2.6 per cent. Yield is placed 228 lbs per acre and total production is expected twelve million bales.

Bombay was interested in both sides on the New York market on Saturday in which the confused Washington monetary outlook was a restraining influence. The market opened steady. There was week-end liquidation, hedging and foreign selling which met with limited trade demand and trading was light due to European uncertainties. Prices then advanced on trade price-fixing, local and New Orleans buying and there was scarcity of contracts. The market closed steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market was nervous and erratic with nears finishing moderately lower and distants about unchanged as uncertainties over the subsidy, the monetary deadlock in Congress and the European situation were restricting commitments. At the same time narrowing parities between Liverpool and New York are slowing up arbitrage transactions. In the latter part of the week depressing London rumours of delay or abandonment of the subsidy were not confirmable but in the absence of official word the market was inclined to doubt.

The Agricultural Bill is now completed and prompt signing by President Roosevelt is expected despite excess appropriations. In the meanwhile the debate over probable details of the subsidy goes on with growing fears of a sliding rate countered by the theory that it would not be likely to insist buyers with confidence as long as a subsequent lower rate was possible. Thus a fixed subsidy would better meet the administration's intentions.

While nervousness is likely to continue until an official pronouncement is made the trade does not anticipate material declines with good support expected on setbacks.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 8.60 and with scattered selling prices declined to 8.57 which was the lowest level. Later on there was increased buying and prices advanced to 8.66 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 4 points at 9.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was steady and with a slightly improved prices, the market closed at a rise of 9 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 4.61. There was trade calling which absorbed scattered liquidation. Nervousness continued pending further Washington and European developments. Later on there was July liquidation and scattered week-end realising. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.52d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Uppers futures closed 1 to 6 points down.

CROP FIGURES.

The Ministry of Agriculture's final estimate of the 1938-9 crop, based on the actual ginnings to May 15 (when the factories closed), was published on Monday. The figures, which confimed expectations, are as follow:

Variety	Cantars
Ashmouni and Zagora	5,233,750
Giza 7	1,953,582
Maarad	395,098
Sakellaridis	293,198
Giza 12	178,660
Sakha	46,247
Fouadi	31,585
Giza 26	21,994
Giza 63	8,559
Unclassified	3,630
Total Lint Crop	8,166,303

Heavy May exports amounting to 698,842 cantars against 640,965 cantars last year brought the export total for the first nine months of the season up to 6,807,934 cantars. Thus, on the basis of the above estimate of production and allowing 520,000 cantars (the 1937-8 figure) for local mill consumption, the remaining exportable supply on May 31 was approximately 2,320,000 cantars, compared with 3,000,000 cantars at the same date last year.

TOTAL SURPLUS.

The surplus includes 160,000 cantars Sakellaridis, 145,000 cantars Maarad, 600,000 cantars Giza 7, and 1,365,000 cantars Ashmouni and Zagora. Exports at last year's rate in the next three months would leave a season-end carry-over of just under 700,000 cantars, made up of 85,000 cantars Sakellaridis, 80,000 cantars Maarad, 220,000 cantars Giza 7, and 310,000 cantars Ashmouni and Zagora.

Throughout last week the market remained indifferent to the bullish implications of the statistical position, the growing fear of a subsidisation of American exports entirely obscuring all other considerations, and with trade demand virtually absent except for a little sporadic buying in response to mill calls, prices continued to sag under selling against interior fixations and in reduction of bull commitments, accompanied by intermittent trade selling of new-crop months."—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-51 a.m.) ..... 8.66+05
New York October lowest (10-15 a.m.) ..... 8.57—04
Liverpool October highest ..... 4.62—01
Liverpool October lowest ..... 4.59—04

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Satu day market good undertone.

Market reflects European political unsettlement but believe would advance on improved situation Europe.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Disturbed European situation caused foreign commission houses to withdraw rate hedging. Trade best buyer; cloths fairly active; prices strong; crop getting too much rain. Consider purchases advisable.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: We estimate plantings 25,675,000 acres increase 2.6 per cent. We estimate yield 228 pounds productions twelve million bales.

Narrow market pending clarification subsidy liquidation before bureau report. Tight spot situation. Continuing active trade buying call cotton basis July October 1940.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following cable:

Good demand for new crop forward shipments.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Lt 5 p.c. Pfd	32
Int Telephone and Telegraph 1952	58
Electric Bond and Share Common 7	1/8
Electric Bond and Share del 5 Pfd	84
American Telephone and Telegraph	158
Sun Life of Canada	400
Western Union Telegraph	17 3/4
Union Pacific	92
New York Central R R	13 1/8
Amrex Corporation	22 3/8
Texas Corporation	35
Union Carbon and Carbide	73
Socony	11 1/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
United States Steel	44 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	52 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	15
Int Nickel of Canada	46
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/2
General Motors	41 3/4
Chrysler Motors	68 1/2
General Electric	33 1/8
Douglas	66 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Woolworth	46 1/2
Columbia Gas	6
National Cash Register	16 1/2
Packard Motors	3
National City Bank of New York	24 1/2

Turnover 190,000 shares. Preholiday covering.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Exports	3,441,000
World's Spinners' Takings	9,933,000
Forwarded to American Mills	6,232,000

Same period last season.

	Bales.
Exports	5,742,000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 1

Broach J/A highest 159 1/2 lowest 158 closing 158 3/8

Broach A/M highest 155 1/2 lowest 154 5/8 closing 155 3/8

Oomra July highest 154 lowest 153 closing 153

Oomra D/J highest 143 lowest 142 1/2 closing 142 1/2

Bengal July highest 120 1/4 lowest 119 3/4 closing 120 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 118 lowest 118 closing 118

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 1

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.51—5
July	6.26—5
October	6.35—6
November	6.38—6
January	6.43—5
March	6.45—6
May	6.49—6
UPPER—	
Spot	5.89—0
July	5.63—1
October	5.62—4
November	5.62—4
January	5.65—5
March	5.66—6
May	5.63—6

World's Spinners' Takings 10,439,000

Forwarded to American Mills 5,642,000

According to C.C.C. 4,480,513 bales have been pledged under the loan while repossessions were 2,31,696 bales. Corn loans were made on 227,700,000 bushels. These are the final figures for the loan programmes for cotton and corn.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 3

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 158/8 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 155/8 for Broach A/M delivery. At the opening Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 157/4 and prices improved to Rs. 157/8. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 156/12. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 154/4 and after advancing to Rs. 154/8 declined to Rs. 153/12 on increased selling pressure. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 154. The market is under the influence of European political developments and there is less desire to buy.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points up but it opened 2 points down and later on was quoted 4 points lower. The local market was quiet and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 156/12 while new Broach stood at Rs. 154. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1939	Rs.	156	4 0
Broach A/M 1940		153	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1939		151	12 0
Oomra D/J 1940		141	4 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1939		119	0 0
Bengal D/J 1940		116	12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 3.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G. Bengal—						
Bengal U.P.	...	127	124	121	118	
Punjab	...	127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	...	130	127	124	121	
Oomra No. 3	158	156	153	150	...	
C. P. No 1	168	166	163	160	...	
C. P. No. 2	162	160	157	154	...	
Broach No. 2	...	164	162	159	157	
Punjab-Ame.	...	183	181	178	170	
Surat	...	201	199	196	194	
Rajpipla	...	198	196	193	191	
Navsari	...	210	208	205	203	

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 3.

No notice was issued to-day against, Broach, Oomra and Bengal July options.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 3.

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F.G.	121/22
C. P. 1	160/62
C. P. 2	156/57
Arvi	157/58
Amraoti	150/54
Ellichpur	156/57
Berar	153/54
Malkapur	150/52
Khandesh	137/43
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	150/52
Mathia F.G.	122/24

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 3.

Continued rains in Western and Central Belts, more rain expected. Entire Belt cloudy, unfavourable.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered though the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 30-6-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques 96,337.

Amount of cheques Rs. 17,33,79,274-2-2.

Broach	161/62
Punjab 4F.	167/77
Punjab 289F.	202/07
Sindh N. T.	177/79
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	189/92
Surat	197/199
Navsari	207/09
Western Farm	167/69

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Septemer.

In full-pressed Bales.

		1-7-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh			38,678	53,879
Central India	56	224,121		44,128
Barsi and Nagar			91,904	149,430
Hyderabad-Gaorani			4,474	40,254
Berar			162,254	323,735
Central Provincos			38,095	80,579
Total Oomras	56		559,527	692,005
Dholera	811		275,968	130,558
N.-W. Provinces	24		8,089	2,961
Rajputana			74,288	16,139
Sind-Punjab	126		326,391	516,793
Broach			414,335	261,725
Coompta and Dharwar	2,072		140,272	54,928
Westerns-Northerns	763		90,959	22,883
Cocoanada			93	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			2,631	4,431
American			3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,336		351,364	494,359
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95		1,171
Total	5,188	2,247,504		2,375,807
Arrived by road to 29th June 39		381,184		...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	1-7-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,100	278,987	289,897
Japan and China	16,268	1,079,779	633,019
Coast Ports		31,326	57,400
Up-country by Rail		249,278	337,927
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,794	13,099
Total	17,368	1,660,164	1,331,342

American Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 3.

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 1-7-39	3873000	7792000
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-39	2000	2000
Exports to date 1-7-39	3442000	5749000
Stock at Ports 30-6-39	1930000	2497000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-6-39	2510000	2077000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 3

On Saturday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points down at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and New York was closed. London silver prices advanced 1/16d at 18 1/16d. and forward was unchanged at 17 11/16d. India bought and speculators bought and sold. The market was quietly steady and business was fair. New York silver price was not fixed. Shanghai market is closed. London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 48-7-9 and forward is Rs. 47-10-3. The local market remained closed to-day and is expected to open at night. Nominal quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37	1	6
Ashad delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	49	5	0
Ashad delivery	49	5	0
Shrawan delivery	48	9	0
Shrawan tejimandi	1	15	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 1.

August	£12-0-0.
September	£12-1-3.

HOLIDAY IN AMERICA

All American Markets will remain closed to-day being "Independence Day".

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 3.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	29	3	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	29	0	6
Closing	29	1	3
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	31	6	0
Highest	31	6	0
Lowest	31	1	3
Closing	31	2	3
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	26	5	0
Highest	26	7	0
Lowest	26	1	9
Closing	26	6	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 3.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	40
Copper sheets	Rs.	49

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 3.

Ready Javas	15	6	0
Shipment July-Aug.	5	14	0
Shipment September	5	12	0
Shipment Oct-Dec.	5	13	6

Java Spot F 7.40 (Nominal).

New York Sugar

New York, July 1.

Market was closed.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 1.

July	47 3/8d.
October	51d.
December	52 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 1.

July	dol 0.69 7/8.
September	dol 0.71 1/8
December	dol 0.72 3/4.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 3.

Wheat	17,456 cwts.
Linseed	3,986 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	85 cwts.
Gingellyseed	36 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,923 cwts.
Castorseed	1,249 cwts.
Rice	2,174 cwts.
Myraboliams	455 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,945 cwts.
Mowraseed	102 cwts.
Gram	249 cwts.
Joowar	389 cwts.
Bajree	937 cwts.
Indian Sugar	39 cwts.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
August	97	0	0
October	97	0	0
December	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	109	0	0
October	109	8	0
December	110	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	140	0	0
October	141	0	0
December	142	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
August	216	0	0
October	217	0	0
December	217	0	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 63 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 57 1/2
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 42 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 41 1/2
New York Liverpool July 34 October 38 December 35 January 46 March 56 May 62

Stock at Liverpool 30-6-39	712000	1130000
Visible Supply 30-6-39	4982000	5913000
Quantity in sight 30-6-39	9280000	13471000
Quantity out of sight 30-6-39	9933000	10439000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 3

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/14
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 98/6
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 99/4
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 102/2
3 per cent	1963/65 97/7
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 103/4
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 107/3
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 109/8
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 115
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/2
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 103/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 116/6
4 per cent	1953/55 Mysore 111/8
per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 118
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent	K P T 1956 127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 94/10 declined to Rs. 94/8 to close at Rs. 94/11.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 3

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept. 29/32 Oct/Feb.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/8
Bank's buying D D 284 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 13/16 3rd instant
Shanghai London closed 3rd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant
Java London 8.79 3/4 3rd instant
New York London closed 1st instant
London New York 4.68.13 1st instant
London Paris 176.73 1st instant
London Italy 89.02 1st instant
London Belgium 27.53 3/4 1st instant
London Switzerland 20.76 3/4 1st instant
London Berlin 11.66 1/2 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.42 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.82 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-8-6 30th ulto.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 18 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 18 1/8 1st instant
Silver London Forward 17 11/16 30th ulto
Silver London Forward 17 11/16 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 38 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 38 1st instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 30th ulto.
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 1st instant
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th ulto.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	94/12
4 per cent 1960/70	109/12
5 per cent 1945/55	113/6

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	109
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	33/8
Imperial Bank F P	153 1/4
Imperial Bank P P	380
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	110
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	365
Ambica	273/12
Arun	200
Arvind	1085
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	753/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	562/8
Central India	209/6
Century	211/4
Colaba	118/12
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	207/8
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	219/6
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	188/2
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	155
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	267/5
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	209/6
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1438/12
Tata Hydro Ord	150/15
Tata Power Ord	1262/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram	127/13
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	341/4
Associated Cements	124/8
Belapur	177/3
Bombay Burma New	163/12
Bombay Burma Old	483/2
Bombay Steam	247/8
Bombay Telephone	87
Br B Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/8
Industrial Investment Tr	45/8
Indian Bleaching	86/14
Indian Radio Ord	350
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	1,10/6
Indian Iron	23/12
Mysore Sugar	32/4
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	66/12
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	34/12
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy	276/8
Tata Steel Defd	1320
Bengal Steel Corpn	12/5

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	53/12
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	480
Kanknarrah	590
Lawrence	347
Reliance	56/8

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Ordinaries	265
Tata Deferreds	39
Indian Irons	300
Associated Cements	30
Indian Copper Corporations	200
Mysore Sugars	25
Scindias	100

Cotton Mill Shares In Demand

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER EARLY LOSSES

Associated Cements Improve On Covering

BOMBAY, July 3.

European political developments have undermined general confidence and there is less desire to operate. The market continues nervous awaiting further developments.

International political developments in recent weeks have had considerable effect on all Exchanges. We had a slight relief in Europe but Far Eastern developments damped feeling and now perplexed situation has once again developed in Europe. Danzig has become a storm centre and all eyes are now diverted on rapid developments which are taking place.

Under such a period of uncertainty, naturally no operator whether, small or a big one will prefer to increase risks. This state is responsible for narrow and irregular fluctuations and all markets continue narrow and even small orders are having pronounced effect.

The reported failure of a well engineered bull campaign in Associated Cement resulted in a further decline in prices and to-day this scrip was quoted at Rs. 120/8. Thus a decline of about Rs. 15 from the recent high level induced short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 124-12.

Tata Steel Shares are awaiting the definite result of negotiations with Jamshedpur labour but it was expected that transfer Books will be closed next month which means time for declaration of dividend is drawing near. But the market being nervous on developments in Europe, there was increased selling at the opening. Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,310 and declined to Rs. 1,302 when active covering appeared and prices hardened to Rs. 1,310. At this level, there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs 1,313 and finally closed at Rs. 1,320. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 277.

There was some sentimental buying in shipping shares which fared well and cotton mill shares were also steady with Bombay Dyeings quoted at Rs. 755.

The Wall Street Market was quiet but steady awaiting European developments U. S. Steel Shares improved 1/2 at 44 3/4 and Anaconda Coppers were unchanged at 22 1/2. To-morrow being "Independence Day" the Wall Street market will remain closed.

Towards the close there was improved demand on unconfirmed report of settlement with Jamshedpur labour. It was said that a bonus of 3 1/2 months would be given and a sum of Rs. 8 lacks will be ear-marked for labour welfare. All operators are to be given one month's privilege leave with full pay.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 3.

100 Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100 BOM. DYEING	755	0
100 CENTURY	212	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	209	8
100 COLABA	119	0
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	91	0
100 GOKAK	132	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	30	0
100 Khatau	82	0
100 KOHINOOR	219	8
200 Laxmi	402	8
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	116	0
250 Model	44	0
50 MYSORE	87	4
100 NEW GREAT	189	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	2,675	0
50 SIMPLEX	67	12
1,000 SWADESHI	209	8
100 SWAN	86	0
500 Vishnu	1,000	0
1,000 Westerns	790	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	107	12
25-500 CENTRAL	33	9
500 Imperial	1,531	4
125-500 Imp Conty	380	0
50-100 India	144	0
100 Reserve Bank	110	4
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	124	12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	656	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India	38	0
200 Oriental	4,395	0
10-50 Vulcan	7-8-6	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	145	0
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1440	0
10 Ajmer	11	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	0
100 Bombay Suburban	155	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	193	1
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	151	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,262	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	977	8
100 C. Province	100	0
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	772	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 3

Bombay Dyeing (748/2) 741 743 742 741 751 755

Century (209) 207/8 208 207/8 210 208/8 212

Central India (207/8) 206 207 208 209/8

Kohinoor (218/8) 215 217 219 217/8 218/8 219/8

New Great (186/8) 187 189

Simplex (67) 66/8 67/8 67/12

Swadeshi (207) 206 207 209/8

Associated Cement (124/4) 121 120 124 123/8 124/8 124/12

Andhra (1440) 1440

Tram Ord (128/4) 128

Tata Hydro (150/8) 150/8 151

Tata Power (1260) 1252 1260 1256 1260 1252 1255 1262/8

T Steel Defd (1325) 1310 1302 1315 1312 1320 1317 1322 1310 1320 1317 1320

T Steel Ord (277) 274 277 275 276 277

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161/4) 161

Belapur (177/8) 177/8 177

B Steam (250) 241 247 250 249

B Burma (484) 478 482 481 482 484

2sh. Indian Copper	1-9-6
2sh. Indian Iron	23 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	36 0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1320 0
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	277 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	342 0
10 Air Service	7 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	178 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	665 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	249 0
125 B. BURMA	484 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	163 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100 IND BLEACHING	87 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44 0
100 I. Radio Defd	347 8
100 I Radio Ord.	355 0
100 Port Canning	72 8
30 PREMIER CON.	66 12
10 Scindia	17 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 12
PREFERENCE	
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T F)	105 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6½ p.c Prem Const 1st	108 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	97 8
7 p.m Tata Hydro	153 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1370 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3 4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78 6
8 p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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Regd. No. B. 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10—20—50 & 100 TOLAS
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
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DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1939

Give Britain Another Chance

She Will Not Fail To Fulfil Democratic Ideals

Mr. Bartlett's Tip To Britain To Treat Indians On Basis Of Justice And Humanity

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 21.

The first seasonal luncheon arranged by Dr. C. B. Vakil, Chairman and Mr. P. B. Seal, Secretary, of the Indian Political Group for its members was held to-day at the National Trade Union Club, 12, Great Newport Street, London W.C. 2, when Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., was the guest of honour.

In the course of the speeches that followed the lunch, Mr. Seal on behalf of his colleagues, referred to the much-talked-of coming war in Europe and the attitude that India should adopt towards Britain if the latter was directly or even indirectly involved in it. He desired to know from Mr. Bartlett whether India would not be morally justified in withholding co-operation with Britain if she went to war with the Totalitarian States so long as India was not free and so long as Britain did not declare her intention to set India free from the Imperialist yoke. Mr. Seal was particularly reminded of the recent "split" between Mahatma Gandhi and his followers on the one side and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and his followers on the other. In his opinion, although variety of statements had been made giving reasons for the so-called split, the real cause of the split was the war danger in Europe. "Mr. Gandhi, like Mr. Chamberlain," said Mr. Seal, "believes in a policy of appeasement. He wants to appease Britain when she is threatened with war. If Britain is in trouble, I think, we, Indians, should take advantage of the situation. In my opinion it is not immoral to refuse to co-operate with the British Government. After all, Mr. Chamberlain, although he is the head of the British Government, in reality he is not the representative of the true Democratic Britain."

Mr. Bartlett, in the course of his speech, declared, at the outset, that he was quite convinced that the Japanese were working very closely with the Germans. He felt that with General Franco and Signor Mussolini, the four countries—Japan, Germany, Spain and Italy—were determined to down the British Empire. In Mr Bartlett's opinion such a situation did give India and her people the chance to freedom although it also meant that Britain and her people stood the chance of losing their freedom.

"British Foreign Policy, it seems to me," said Mr. Bartlett, "ought to be based on two fundamental basis. The two basis are (1) Military strategy and (2) Morality and Decency. Looking at it from the military strategic point of view, as seen from the British Conservative point of view, I would expect the first thing to be done is to get through the pact with the Soviet Union immediately. I don't think it is possible that in the event of a war between Germany and Russia, Britain can keep out of it, as many Conservative Old School Tiers are telling us. Britain will have to go on the side of Russia. I cannot see the possibility of any other thing happening. If we believe, as the British Government now says it believes, that peace is indivisible, then we cannot keep out of a war and especially against Russia in the event of a war between Germany and Russia.

"Public opinion of this country forced Mr. Chamberlain to give guarantees to three countries—Rumania, Greece and Poland. Of course, more than the public opinion of this country, he does pay a good deal of attention to the opposition that is offered to his policy by the members of the Conservative Party, who are young. We want Russian pact for obvious reasons. If there is a war without the existence of such a pact, Britain is bound to lose it. If Germany goes on war without a Russian Pact between this country and that, Germany has only to worry about Poland. However good Polish soldiers may be they will not be able to last long against German attack. The last Great War proved that if Germany had not been kept busy in the East Britain would have lost that War. The Russian Army is greatly superior now than it was in the time of the last war. The much bigger argument in favour of Russia to-day is that the Russian peasant, who is a soldier, is no longer a slave as he was in the time of Czar. To-day he has a stake in the country and he will fight with greater valour.

"The morale of the Russian people to-day is much better than in the time of the Czar. German military and technical newspapers and journals are therefore not overlooking to pay too much attention to the Russian army, navy and air force. These journals keep on reminding the German people of the potential strength of the Russian people. They keep on reminding the world of the biggest and the most effective air force that Russia possesses in the world."

Thanks partly to the situation created by Japan in Tientsin, Mr. Bartlett felt that an Anglo-Russian Pact will get through very soon. He felt that if the British Foreign Policy was going to stand up to Nazi aggression then Britain ought to have Foreign Policy based on decency and morality. "During Manchuria we based our foreign policy on opportunism", lamented Mr. Bartlett. "During Abyssinian we did not do anything except introducing some ineffective 'Sanctions'. Spain has the same story to tell about this country's Foreign Policy. In fact although Spain had more to do with the British Empire, we, that is, our Government, allowed Spain to go into the hands of the Fascists. Now we must rebuild Collective system. We destroyed the League of Nations and now we have got to start all over again."

"If I were an Indian—much though I hate the features of the British policy in India—I would have thought" continued Mr. Bartlett, "that on the whole the forces on the side of Democracy and Justice have been bigger in this country than in Germany or Italy. I would therefore, if I were an Indian, range on the side of Britain as against Germany or Italy. But, you as Indians, would be doing an immeasurable service not only to yourselves but to humanity as a whole if you will rub it continuously and like blazes that you will co-operate with Britain only if her Foreign Policy and even Domestic Policy are based on decency, justice and freedom. You will be justified in withholding co-operation with Britain in the absence of such a policy. One does not see any reason why one should, after all, fight for anyone who is not just and fair. All the same I must remind you that there are good many pages in British history of which this country could be proud along with the black pages which have marred the good name of this country. This country, after all that is said and done, has a good record in the world. But that is not enough. We must insist that Britain will have foreign policy that is based on justice and decency.

"I do not see why any citizen of the United States should be expected to intervene on behalf of Britain in the event of war in the absence of such a foreign policy. But I believe that every American will come in support of Britain if he realised that Britain was fighting for rights of each individual and not for some damned State machine. It is essential that this Government should do everything to prove its bona fides and to prove that it is really going to fight for the freedom of each individual on decent and moral basis. I wish the statements made by President Roosevelt during the last few months, based as they were on the policy that I have enunciated, had been made by our own leaders. You can foresee quite a considerable number of people of the United States of America who would advocate isolation in the event of war so long as Britain's Foreign Policy was not made quite clear."

In my opinion Germany will concentrate on a lightning war. She is afraid of her resources in comparison with the resources that Britain and America have at their command. It will be most obvious thing that British policy based on justice and decency will shorten the delay in the co-operation with Britain and France by the people of other countries, including America, India and all British Colonies. Everywhere where Britain rules, there must be a specific assurance and pledge to treat the people of that country on the basis of justice, humanity and decency. Britain has failed miserably in treating properly the people of India and of the Colonies. So Britain must satisfy the aspirations of these people if she wants her co-operation in any emergency.

About the probability or possibility of a war, I think we have got to act quickly and to get the Russian Pact signed. We have got to bring about the Grand Alliance of the Feace Bloc. We have got to do all this on the basis of a policy of decency and justice. Of course, there is a comfort in the reflection that Hitler has torn the Treaty of Versailles to pieces and there are no more clauses in it which he can tear off to make his people feel proud of him. Now having destroyed the Treaty of Versailles there is nothing that he can destroy with impunity without involving his people in war. Now, whatever he may try to do, he will succeed in not uniting the public opinion of Geramny. When he thinks of further aggression he will divide his people but indeed unite other people. Hitherto he was getting away without sacrificing anything only because of Britain's lack of justice. Now any adventure that he may contemplate will not fail to bring him face to face with grave risks. There is still a chance of avoiding a war on that basis. Of course Hitler may use threats of war but he will not dare to go on war. At the same I won't hesitate to say that there will be terrific crisis before we are out of the Summer. At the same time on the question, if I were to take a bet with any one of you I would be safe in putting fifty-fifty both ways."

Before concluding, said Mr. Bartlett, "I would again say to you, as Indians that you must tell this country that you will co-operate with Britain in the event of war, if only Britain decides to fulfill certain democratic, decent and moral ideas and ideals. Otherwise let Britain go her own way and let the British people lose their freedom. I feel, all the same, that looking at the history

(Continued in Col. 6).

Girl Guides of Sikh Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ferozepur, in their blue and white dresses formed an attractive part of the procession which was taken out in Lahore in connection with the death centenary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Physical Education Of Women

CITY Y. M. H. A.'s EFFORTS: PLAN OF WORK ON CLASSES

Hon. Secretary, Y.M.H.A., Bombay, writes:—

The Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, has been taking active interest in women's education as well as in physical culture training. It has been managing a women's branch, which has been doing the work of adult education for the last so many years. The association has been encouraging and organising physical culture through its Utsav celebrations on a large scale. To-day we are placing before the public a further step, arising naturally out of these activities.

It was decided to start a training class for women in the May Vacation and after some intensive work during the vacation to continue the training for about six months through weekly meetings.

Chikitsaka Samooha High School allowed the association the use of their gymnasium. Mr. N. V. Damle shouldered the responsibility of organising the classes.

The classes were held regularly for two hours from 2 to 5 p.m. except on Sundays from the 8th of May to the 5th of June, 1939. A regular timetable with four periods of 30 minutes each was followed. Sometimes trips to places like the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli and Scout Camp at Malad were arranged.

VARIETY OF STUDENTS

Their maturity of judgment and educational attainments were an asset. The range of the age of students varied from 18 to 29 and that of education from primary education to graduation. A few of them were lady teachers with long teaching experience.

The students will be given further training in teaching what they have learnt.

PRESENT PLANS

The present plans of the association are: (1) to get official recognition for their classes. (2) To start and conduct women's classes in physical education in various parts of the city. These classes will be feeders to the training classes and will also give the teachers practical experience. (3) To start and conduct small boys' and girls' classes on similar lines.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S PROTEST

Refuses Govt. Allowance

JAIPUR, July 2.

As a protest against his continued detention without trial, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is a state prisoner here, has refused Government expenditure over his detention, and is reported to be defraying the expenses himself.

It appears that he had applied to the Government demanding to be openly tried and kept in the Central Jail, and on his failure to get any response, he made a further demand that an account should be rendered to him of the expenses incurred on his detention. He gave up the demand after four months due to no response from the Government.

It is understood that Sethji's detention is being considered by prominent members of the local Bar who may shortly move the Prime Minister, now at Mount Abu.—United Press.

PUBLICATION OF KORAN

Move To Penalise Non-Muslims

LUCKNOW, July 2.

With a view to preventing non-Muslims from printing, publishing and selling the Holy Koran, Mr. Mohomed Syed Khan, M.L.C., has sought leave of the House to move a Bill known as the U. P. Printing, Publishing and Selling Bill during the next session of the U P Council.

Persons disobeying this provision would be fined up to Rs. 1,000 or imprisoned up to one year.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 5)

of this country, Britain will not fail to fulfill such ideals and there will be nothing wrong in giving Britain yet another chance to carry out the pledges that she may give you. Another thing I must tell you before I finish is that if a war takes place, the aftermath of it will mean that there will be a frightful social struggle in this country. The Ruling Class—the Upper Claws as some call it—will lose much of what belongs to it."

Mr. V. Subba Rao, Barrister-at-law, thanked Mr. Bartlett on behalf of the Indian Political Group for the luncheon Talk that he gave them.

A. I. C. C. MEMBER ARRESTED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 2.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Secretary of the Madras Congress Socialist Party, and four others were arrested last night for picketing in front of the "Dhinamani" office in connection with the workers' strike there.

One more person was arrested to-day in connection with the strike. The total arrest since the commencement of the strike upto now comes to 64.

The picketing continues.—United Press.

GENERAL STRIKE OF WORKERS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 3

A general strike of the workers of the Indian Steel Wire Products Company commenced at ten last night.

This is a sequel to a resolution passed by a general meeting of the Workers Union and confirmed by the executive Committee last evening following an immediate strike.

The situation is calm and peaceful.—A. P.

Man With 1,000 Counterfeit Coins Arrested

LAHORE, July 3.

According to information received here the Delhi Railway Police detained a passenger at the Delhi Railway Station yesterday and recovered over one thousand counterfeit coins from him.

The suspect was taken into custody. Further details are lacking. —A. P.

Satyagraha Before Premier's Car

LUCKNOW, July 2.

Two Shias offered Satyagraha before the Premier's car this morning, while he was returning from Nainital. The Police arrested them, and dispersed the crowd of on-lookers that had gathered.—United Press.

Sixty-three murders were committed in the North-West Frontier Province during the month of May as against 61 during May 1938. 247 murders have been committed during the five months of 1939, as compared with 253 for the same period of the preceding year.

CHARLIE CHAN

QUICKLY, CHAN PULLS AN ENVELOPE FROM HIS POCKET, SCOOPS UP THE CRYSTALS AND PLACES THEM IN THE ENVELOPE...
IN AN INSTANT HE IS ON HIS FEET, RUNNING THROUGH THE CROSS-CUT TOWARD THE SHAFT...
SUDDENLY THE WORLD SEEMS TO SHAKE... ROCKS AND BEAMS BEGIN TO FALL—A CAVE-IN!
AND CHARLIE CHAN LIES UNCONSCIOUS AS THE ROARING CEASES...
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